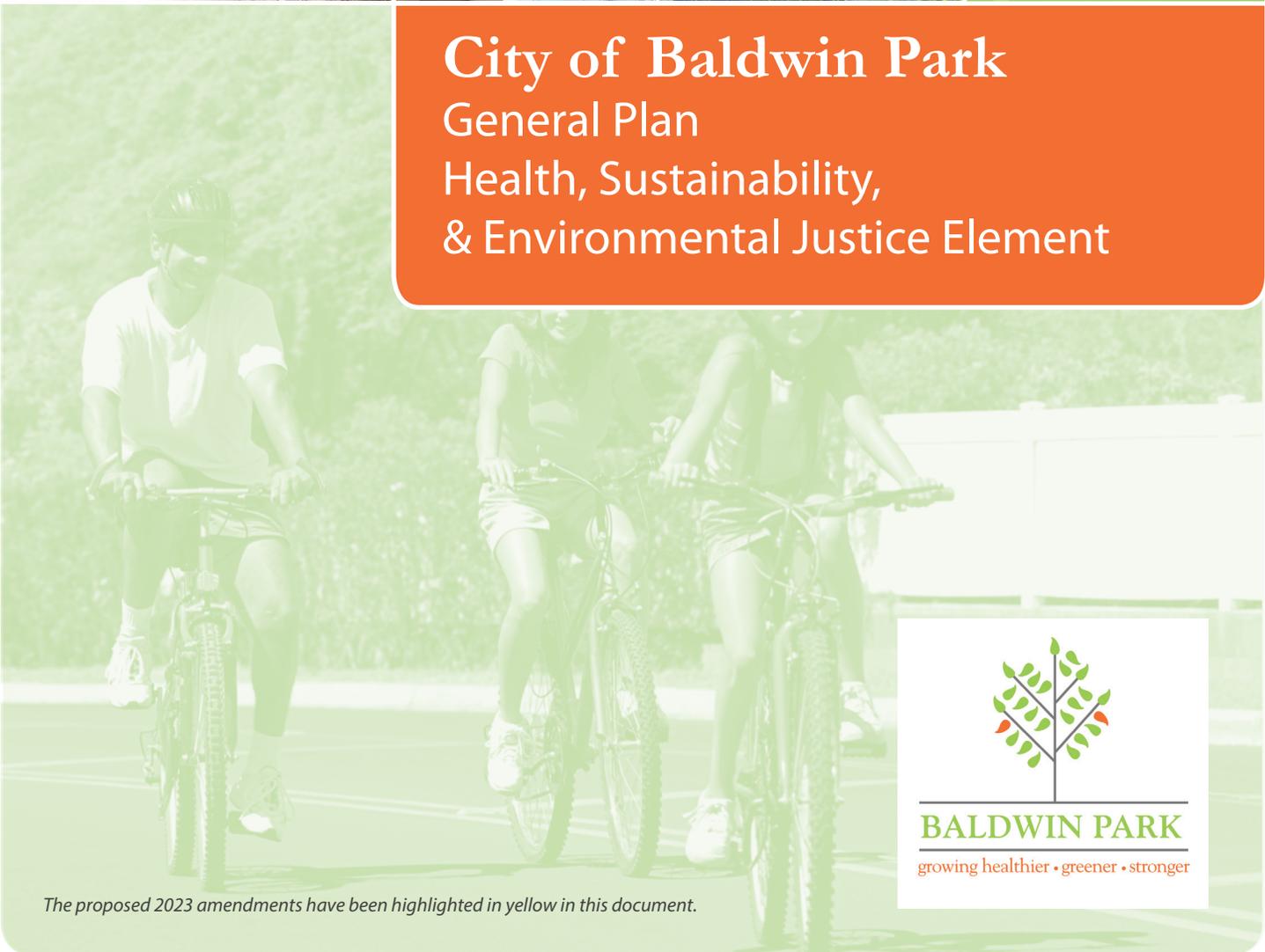


ADOPTED APRIL 1, 2015
PUBLIC DRAFT AMENDMENT JUNE 2023
(changes highlighted)



City of Baldwin Park General Plan Health, Sustainability, & Environmental Justice Element

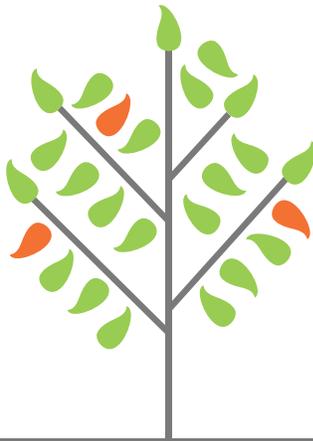


The proposed 2023 amendments have been highlighted in yellow in this document.

This page left intentionally blank.

Health, Sustainability, and Environmental Justice Element

City of Baldwin Park General Plan



BALDWIN PARK

growing healthier • greener • stronger

Adopted April 1, 2015

Draft Amendment October 2021

A Sustainable Baldwin Park

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCE

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

CIVIC PLAZA SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE

EDUCATIONAL GARDEN



MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION

FARMERS' MARKET

HIGH VISIBILITY CROSSWALKS

PEDESTRIAN ACCOMMODATIONS

DROUGHT-TOLERANT LANDSCAPING

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. 2021 A Point-In-Time Snapshot of Health and Sustainability in Baldwin Park.....	5
3. Related Plans and Programs	17
4. Goals, Policies, and Implementation Actions	19
Our City	20
Our Environment	30
Our Health	40
5. Appendix	54

This page left intentionally blank.

This page left intentionally blank.



Vision

Baldwin Park is a healthy and environmentally sustainable city that pursues strategies to enhance and improve residents' health and local environmental conditions. City leaders are committed to preventative health measures and a city structure that fosters activity and interaction. This commitment is evident in continuing improvements in the physical health of Baldwin Park residents and in residents' interest in environmental stewardship.

Our neighborhoods invite interaction because many of us walk or bike to school, work, parks, and shopping. We have access to healthy food choices provided by convenient produce markets, full-service grocery stores, community gardens, and farmers' markets. High-quality, well-utilized parks and community facilities offer diverse recreational opportunities that make it easy to integrate active and passive recreation into our lives. We are committed to teaching our children how to make healthy food and behavior choices, and to be active players in creating a healthier environment.

Baldwin Park: Healthy, Green, and Strong



INTRODUCTION

Health, Sustainability, Environmental Justice Overview

Communities across the nation are exploring strategies and programs to address community health and sustainability, with the overall goal of creating better living environments for current and future residents and in particular, for residents who experienced poor health conditions due to low incomes and exposure to environmental pollutants. This Health, Sustainability, and Environmental Justice Element provides direction for improving community and ecological health in Baldwin Park for years to come.

Increasingly, doctors and other public health professionals are recognizing the links between how our cities are built and people's health. For example, a city with ample parks and other safe open spaces provides a variety of opportunities for people to exercise. Neighborhoods that have good sidewalks and safe pedestrian and bicycle routes to shops, schools, parks, and restaurants encourage people to get out of their cars for local trips. Zoning regulations that facilitate community gardens and farmers' markets give residents greater options for and access to healthy foods.

In addition, unique and compounded health risks often exist in communities that have historically and disproportionately experienced environmental burdens and pollution. Environmental justice seeks to increase equity and is grounded in principles of justice. It focuses on creating a society in which everyone can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. Equitable outcomes come about when smart, intentional strategies are put in place to ensure that everyone can participate in and benefit from decisions that shape their neighborhoods and communities.

The City of Baldwin Park has chosen to integrate all of these components—health, sustainability, and environmental justice planning—in recognition of the close relationship between healthy people and a healthy environment. Health practitioners support good city planning policies that create walkable and cohesive communities because these practices can improve residents' health and reduce heart disease, obesity, and asthma. Also, these policies can contribute toward more sustainable consumption practices by

Sustainable places are healthier places.

In sustainable communities, residents are exposed to less pollution, have more opportunities to be physically active, and have greater access to a variety of healthful foods. Studies have shown healthy residents are more actively engaged in community life. Healthy students are better prepared to learn.



Bicycling for recreation or transportation is good for your health and the environment. The San Gabriel Commuter Bikeway includes bicycle access to Baldwin Park through the Walnut Creek Nature Center and possibly along Baldwin Park Boulevard. A commuter bikeway along Ramona Boulevard enables an easy cross-town connection. Baldwin Park is included in the San Gabriel Valley Bike Master Plan, which will establish bicycle links between cities in the valley and greater Los Angeles County.



Participants of a Taste of Baldwin Park, 2013



Sustainable Community Fair at the Celebrate Baldwin Park Carnival, 2013

reducing waste and pollution through wiser and efficient use of natural resources, such as water and fossil fuels. Through our local planning efforts, we can help improve regional air quality and address pollution burdens, which is good for the environment and the health of our residents.

Beginning in the early 2000s, Baldwin Park initiated several programs to improve local health and environmental conditions using grant funding from diverse sources. However, individual program efforts were not coordinated by a guiding policy framework. This Health, Sustainability, and Environmental Justice Element aligns the programs, policies, and projects into a comprehensive Vision and Strategic Plan for the healthy development of the City.

Community Participation

The Health and Sustainability Element reflects the priorities voiced by the Baldwin Park community. Baldwin Park residents and stakeholders contributed insight and ideas, and helped develop the goals and policies contained in this Element. Public participation took the following forms:

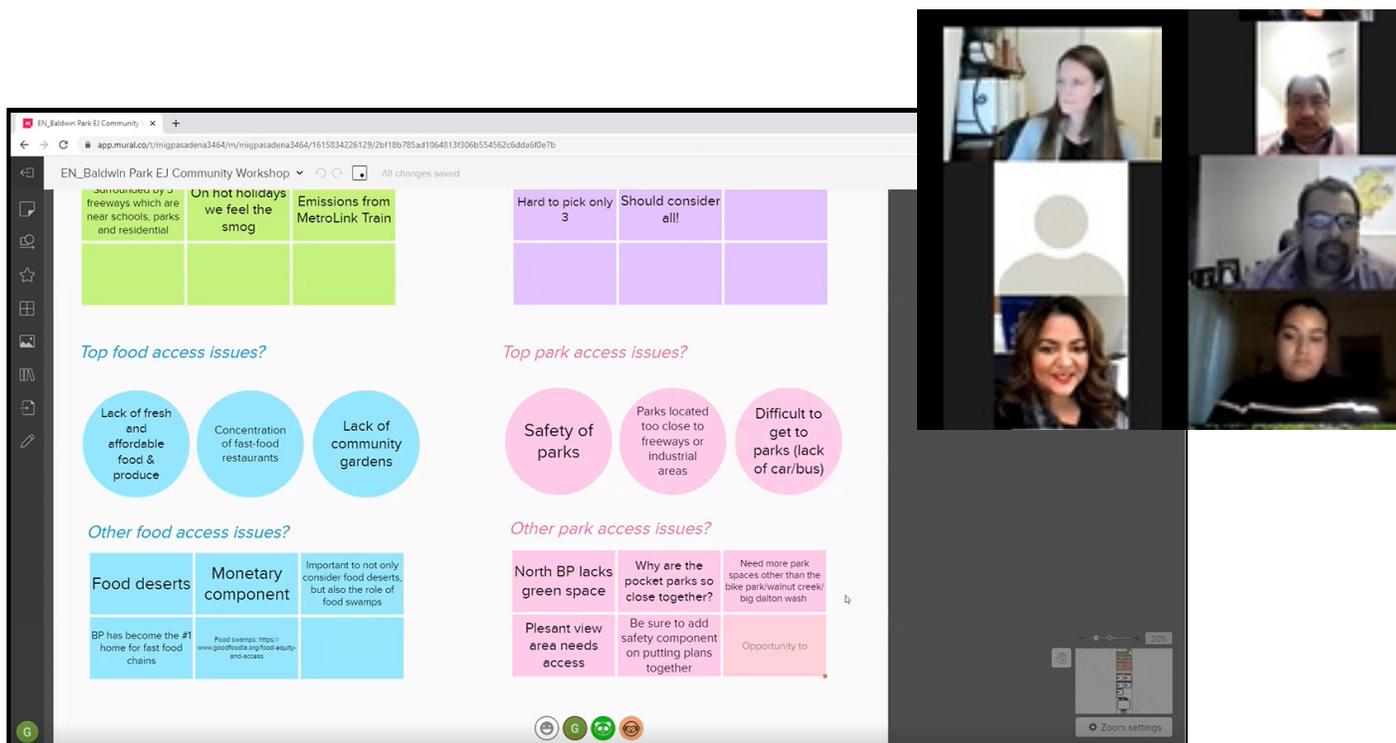
- » **Interviews with community stakeholders** and a **sponsored booth** at the *Taste of Baldwin Park* event in July of 2013 helped to identify community health and sustainability issues that the public wished to address in the Health and Sustainability Element. Priorities noted included reducing childhood obesity and reducing smoking rates.
- » A **Sustainable Community Fair** was held in conjunction with the *Celebrate Baldwin Park Carnival* at Morgan Park in November of 2013. Participants engaged in interactive feedback exercises focused on sustainability-related themes. Approximately 120 residents and visitors to Baldwin Park participated in the event, many of whom were local school-age children. Participants identified saving water and improving pedestrian crossings as key issues to address.
- » The City formed an **Ad Hoc Committee** to explore ideas, discuss public input, and review draft materials. The committee included representatives from the City Council, Planning Commission, the Baldwin Park Unified School District, Kaiser Permanente, and Healthy Eating Active Communities.
- » **Volunteer Planners** were trained to reach deep into the community and provide additional avenues for residents to discuss their ideas and concerns. Close to 90 community members worked with the Volunteer Planners to complete a survey that included questions concerning barriers to physical activity, preferences for green space, and ways to reduce water, energy use, and waste.
- » Community members attended hearings with the **Planning Commission** and the **City Council** to review the Draft Health and Sustainability Element.
- » Interviews with community-based collaborative **People on the Move** and the non-profit organization **California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA)** helped to identify health and sustainability programs already underway in the City.

- » Meetings with the Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Council (BPRAC) guided City staff in prioritizing sustainability initiatives. Members of BPRAC also worked with the Volunteer Planners and the CCPHA to obtain input from residents throughout the community about their concerns and priorities related to health and sustainability.
- » In 2021-2023, an environmental justice lens was added to this element. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, community engagement largely was conducted online. At the April 2021 digital community workshop, 17 residents provided insight regarding topics of concern and potential strategies and solutions. An online survey replicating the workshop, available in English and Spanish, was completed by 123 residents and stakeholders in Baldwin Park.

Scope of the Element

The Baldwin Park Health, Sustainability, and Environmental Justice Element is organized around the framework **Our City, Our Environment, Our Health**. Within this framework, Baldwin Park has identified goals, policies, and implementation actions of critical importance to move our community toward the sustainable, healthy, and equitable city we aim to be.

Community members at an April 2021 virtual workshop providing their input on topics of concerns and potential solutions to environmental justice issues.



Our City

- » Compact and Equitable Development
- » Getting Around: Walking, Biking, and Using Transit
- » Modern and Green Infrastructure
- » Community Safety
- » Building Smart Buildings



Our Environment

- » Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Compost
- » Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy
- » Being Water Wise
- » Appreciating and Enhancing the City's Natural Features
- » Contributing to Improved Air Quality
- » Addressing Climate Change
- » Good Chemistry: Environmentally Friendly Products



Our Health

- » Parks: Places to Play and Relax
- » Move It! Recreation for All Life Stages
- » Health Education: It Starts with the Kids
- » Access to Healthy Foods
- » Eat Local: Community Gardens and Urban Agriculture
- » Addressing Health Care Needs
- » Healthy Buildings and Places





A POINT-IN-TIME SNAPSHOT OF HEALTH AND SUSTAINABILITY IN BALDWIN PARK

The City has actively pursued programs to improve health and environmental conditions for many years, with very earnest initiatives starting in the early 2000s. Substantial progress has been made to both educate the community and achieve measurable results. However, we are still some distance from our goals. To provide a baseline against which to gauge future progress, this section provides a snapshot of health and environmental conditions as of 2021.

Our City in 2021

The way Baldwin Park—or any city—is designed influences public health and local environmental conditions. Communities that have a variety of housing, shopping, employment, and recreation options, and that provide an efficient and convenient multi-modal transportation system, make it easy for residents to have healthier and active lifestyles. They can safely and easily walk, bike, or take transit to the places they go every day. Well-planned communities attract investment in new and expanded businesses because they are exciting and engaging places where people want to be. Communities that have efficient transportation options can retain and support the competitiveness of small- to medium-sized businesses, which are the source of most employment growth.

Built Environment

If you had viewed Baldwin Park from the air in 2021, you would have noted that the city form has retained a land use and roadway pattern reflecting our suburban roots, with residential neighborhoods largely removed from commercial districts. Interstate 10 creates a major barrier to walking and bicycling between residential neighborhoods and shopping areas, and some neighborhoods lack sidewalks and good links to schools and parks. However, the City had embarked on smart-growth initiatives, including emphasizing infill development, neighborhood revitalization, mixed uses, and transit-oriented development, especially in the Downtown area. The General Plan Land Use Element includes Mixed-Use land use designations to accommodate higher-intensity uses near Downtown, the Metrolink station, and other local centers of activity, facilitated by the Downtown Specific Plan. The City had also begun to establish bike lanes for better connections to destinations throughout the community, especially to parks, schools, Downtown, and the Transit Center/Metrolink station.

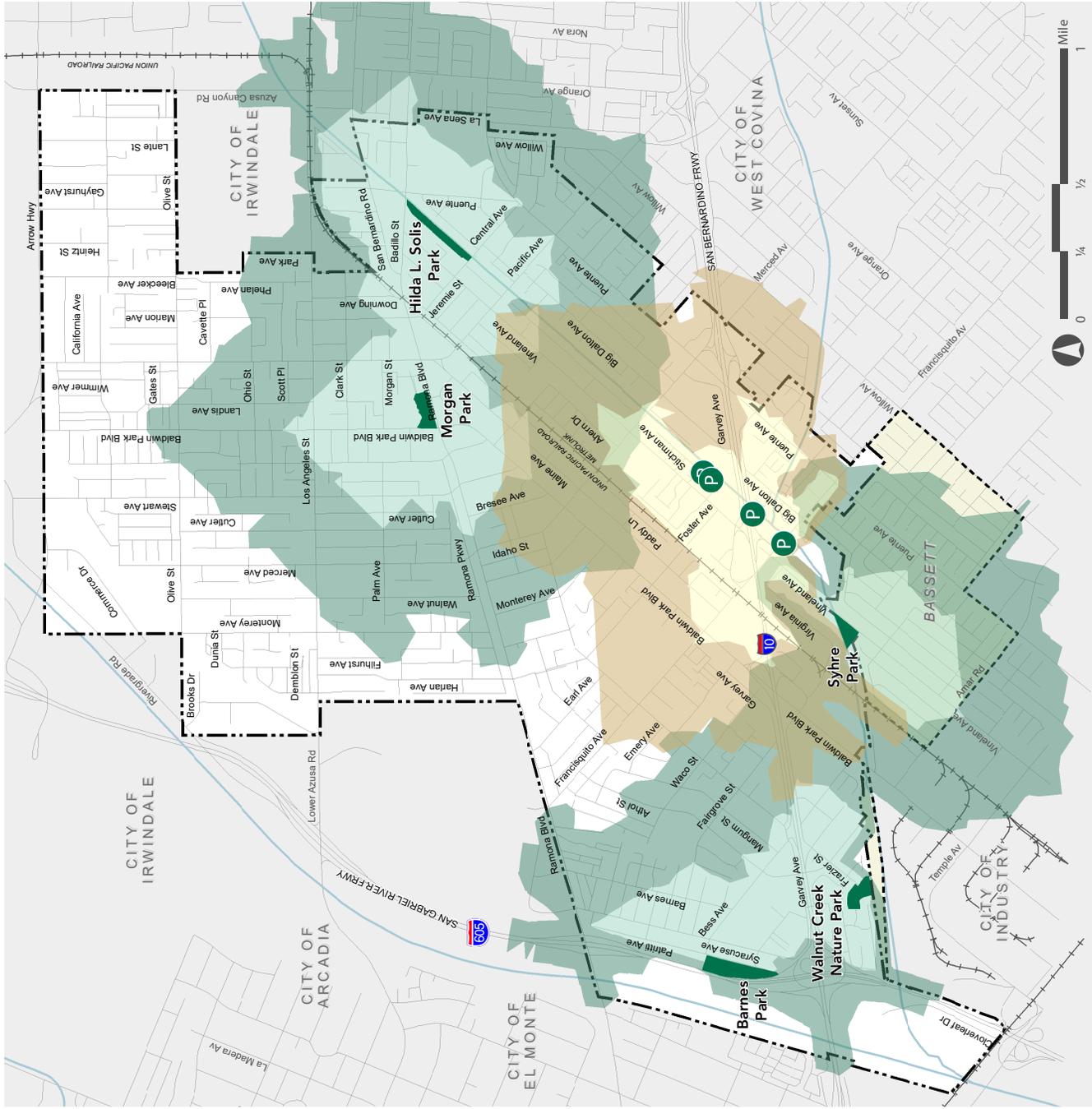
Park Access and Active Transportation

Participating in regular moderate to vigorous physical activity provides many health benefits, including the slowing or delay of progression of chronic diseases such as hypertension and Type 2 diabetes. Walking and biking are easy, affordable, and convenient ways to incorporate physical activity into our daily routines. Safe dedicated areas to walk and bike encourage the use of active transportation for daily travel and enhances public health. In Baldwin Park, few residents live within a 10-minute walk of a park (Figure HS-1). The City has implemented bike lanes for better connections to destinations throughout town, but especially to parks, schools, Downtown, and the Transit Center/Metrolink station as a way to improve access to green space and physical activity. In 2021, the Big Dalton Wash Trail Pocket Park Project was initiated to develop five miles of Class I bike lanes and four new pocket parks.

Residents also note concerns about safety when walking and biking. Vehicle collision data indicate that collisions involving bicyclists and pedestrians are concentrated mostly in Downtown and along major streets such as Ramona Parkway and Baldwin Park Boulevard (Figure HS-2). These areas have higher vehicle, pedestrian, and bicyclist volumes. A focus on engineering streets to be safer, enforcement of traffic regulations, and education can reduce these types of collisions and enhance safety.

A variety of recreational programs aimed at improving the health of the City's residents are offered at City parks. Morgan Park is the City's largest community park and offers active and passive recreational areas, including a water play area, playground equipment, sports fields, outdoor amphitheater, picnic shelters, and indoor recreation areas.





**Figure HS-1:
10 and 20 Minute Walk to Parks**

- Base Map Features**
- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
 - - - Sphere of Influence
 - Freeways
 - Railroads
 - Water Channels
- City of Baldwin Park Parks**
- Existing Park
 - Planned Pocket Park
- Walk Time**
- To Existing Parks
- 10-Minute Walk
 - 20-Minute Walk
- To Planned Parks
- 10-Minute Walk
 - 20-Minute Walk

April 2021
Sources: CalEnviroScreen 3.0, 2018. United States Census Bureau, Southern California Association of Governments, City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2021.

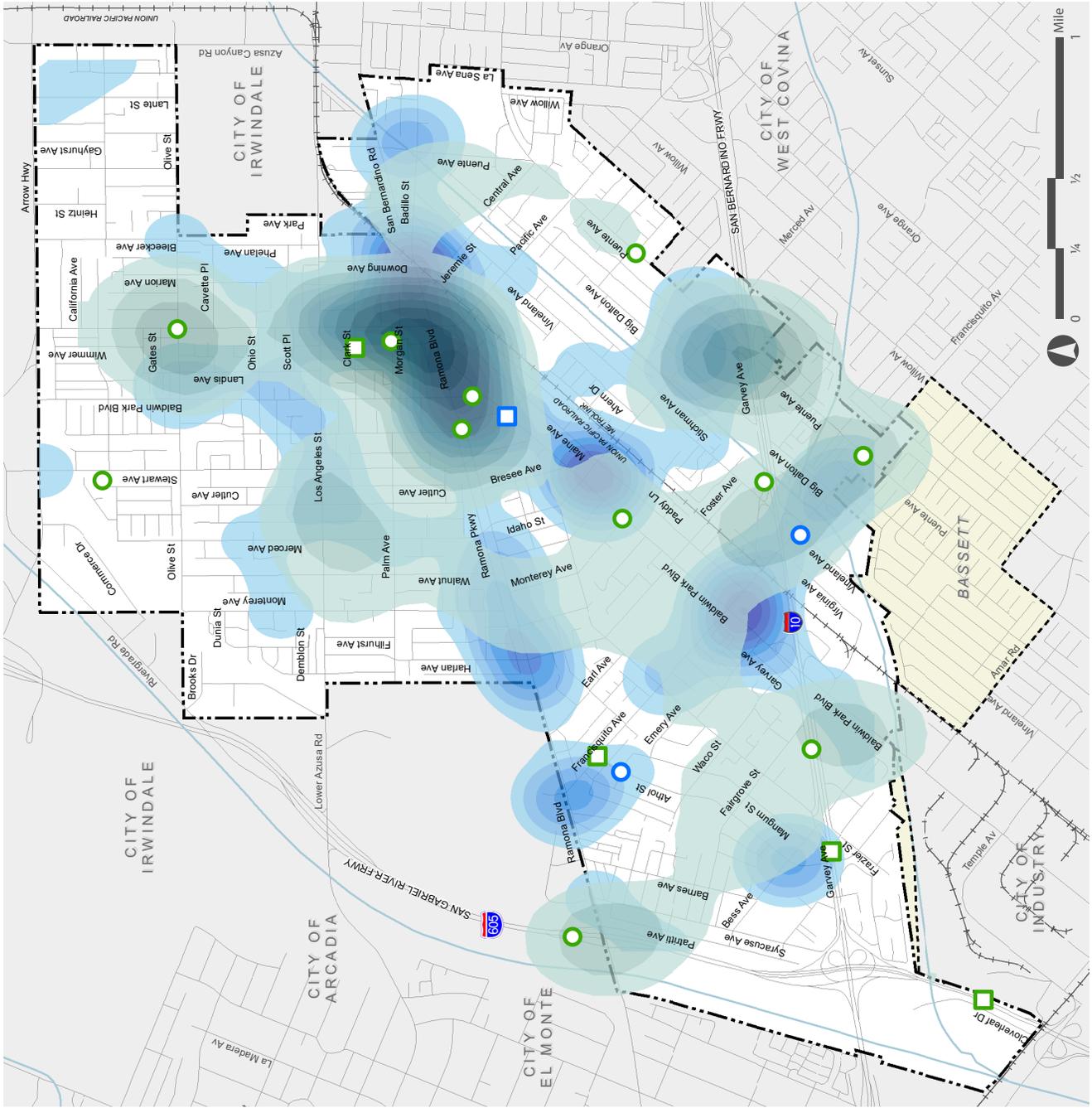


Figure HS-2:
Bicycle and Pedestrian Collisions
2014 - 2018

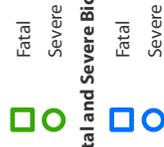
All Vehicle Collisions involving Pedestrians



All Vehicle Collisions involving Bicycles



Fatal and Severe Pedestrian Collisions



Fatal and Severe Bicycle Collisions



Base Map Features

- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Freeways
- Railroads
- Water Channels

July 2021
 Sources: UC Berkeley Transportation Injury Mapping System.
 City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2020.

Our Environment in 2021

Sustainability is about balance: balancing efforts to improve quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, and balancing ecological improvements with economic prosperity. Importantly, sustainability implies responsible and proactive decision-making and innovation to achieve this balance and create a better future.

One of the most pressing environmental issues of our time is related to climate change and the growing level of greenhouse gases trapped in the Earth's atmosphere. Global climate change is an increasingly acknowledged environmental concern, with scientific consensus that climate change is caused by greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere faster than Earth's natural systems can reabsorb them. Greenhouse gases are largely created by human processes, especially the burning of fossil fuels in our cars and energy systems. Scientists predict that this imbalance in the Earth's systems will cause world temperatures to rise during the 21st century. This rise in temperatures is anticipated to trigger more severe weather events, including droughts, hurricanes, and tornadoes, as well as a rise in sea levels. Scientists predict that these changes will have ripple effects on plant and animal species and habitats, and may even submerge some coastal areas.

In response to these concerns, California passed Assembly Bill 32, landmark legislation that committed the State to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (a reduction of approximately 30 percent), and to achieve an 80 percent reduction below 1990 levels by 2050. In 2015, Senate Bill 379 was passed to ensure that climate adaptation is integrated into the general plan process. Refer to the Safety Element for climate impacts and interventions and strategies that further climate adaptation and resiliency.

In addition to greenhouse gas emissions, pollution in our air and water is of intense concern in Baldwin Park. The Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (referred to as the "CalEnviroScreen" tool) was developed by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to identify communities in California that have higher pollution burdens and vulnerabilities than other areas, and therefore are most in need of assistance. Environmental justice communities are identified using the following indicators:

- » Pollution Burden: Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and
- » Population Characteristics: Areas with concentrations of people with low incomes, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, low levels of education attainment, and/or are sensitive populations (e.g., disabled individuals, seniors, and emancipated foster youth).



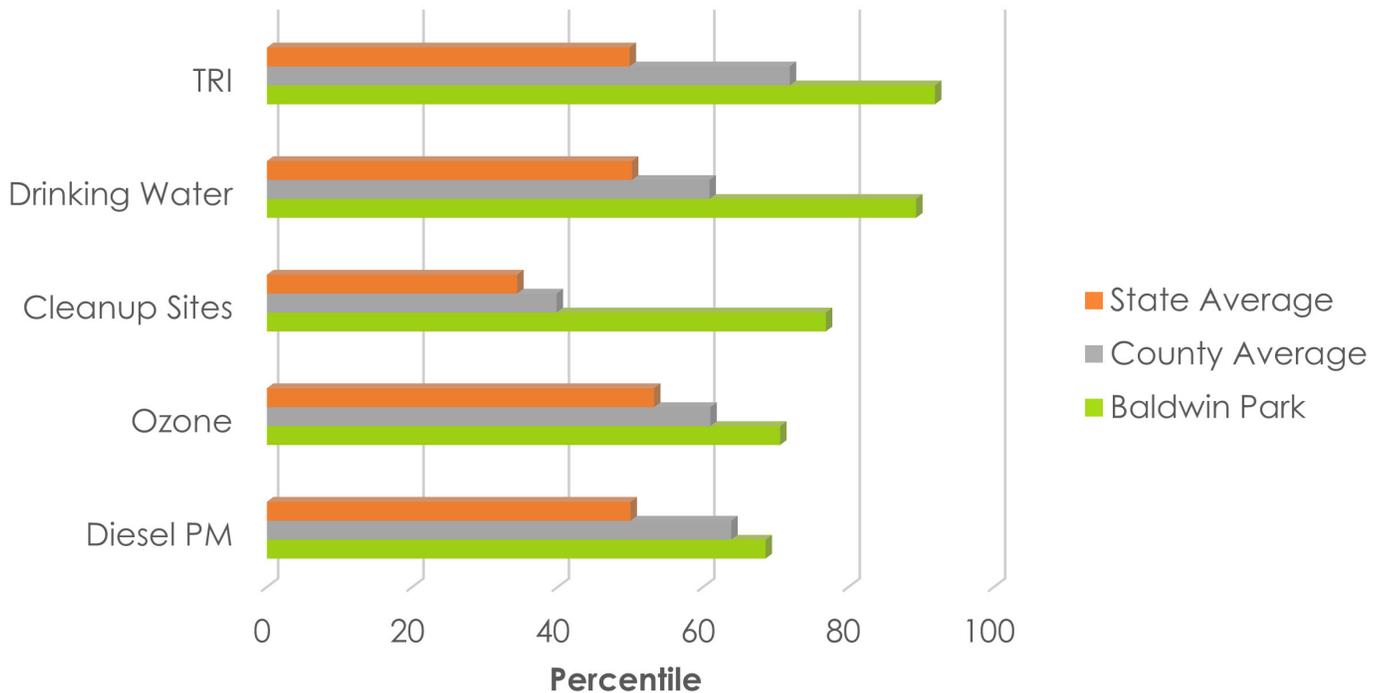
CalEnviroScreen produces a percentile ranking of census tracts to demonstrate the degree of burdens present in that tract relative to the rest of the State. For example, a 75th percentile ranking for a census tract would mean that the census tract is in the top 25 percent of all CalEnviroScreen scores statewide—and among the highest burdened census tracts in California. In other words, a high score indicates poor conditions. In 2021, all census tracts in Baldwin Park, except for two, had an overall percentile score in the top 25 percent, qualifying almost the entire City as an environmental justice community (see Figure HS-3). The portions of Baldwin Park located nearest to the I-605 and I-10 freeways have among the highest pollution hazards and vulnerabilities in the State.

These statistics represent one of the key reasons we have prioritized programs that address community and environmental health.

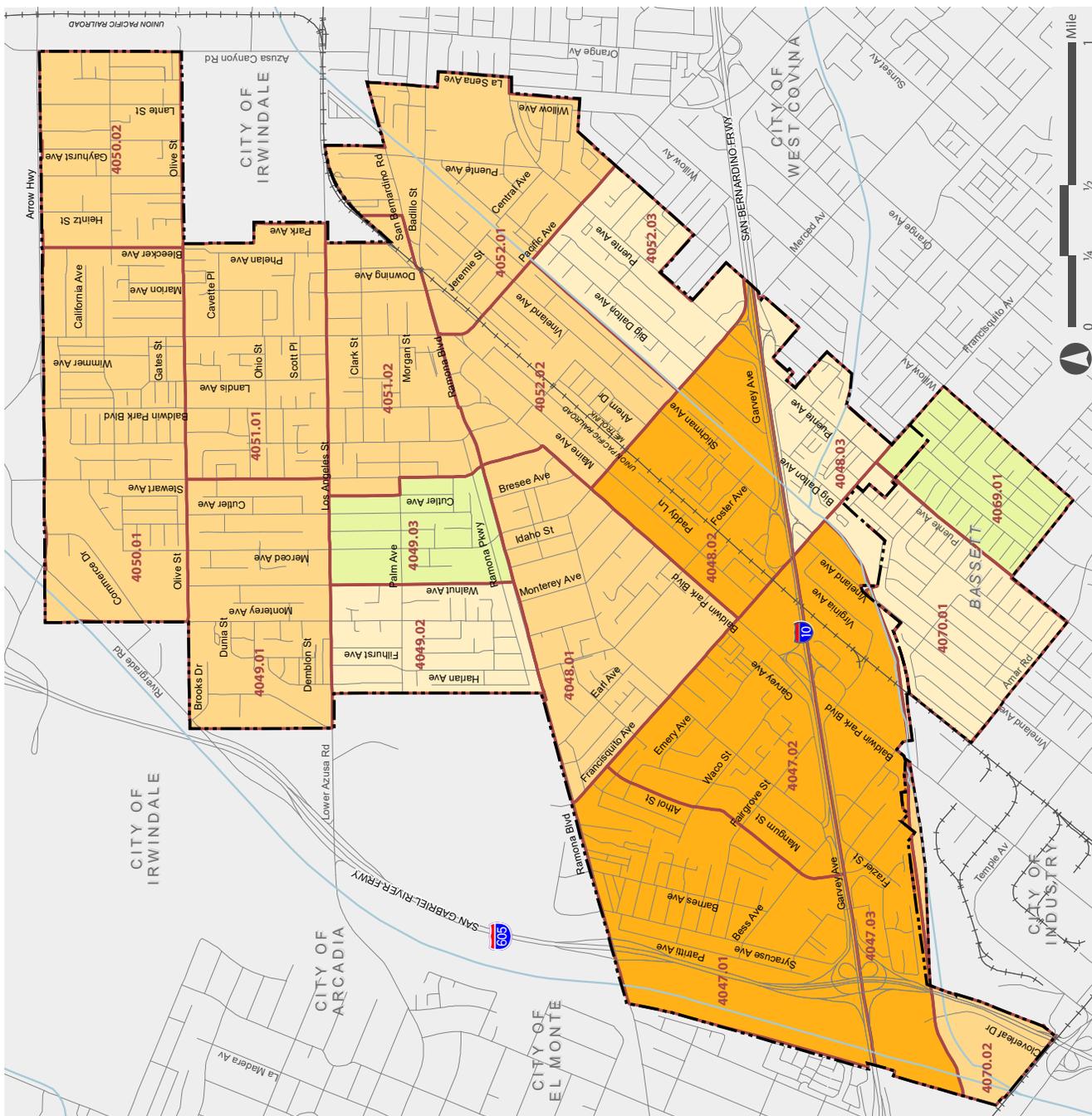
Our Health in 2021

Our health is shaped dramatically by community and population characteristics—housing, education, economic, and other social factors. Certain population characteristics and socioeconomic factors are often related to health conditions such as asthma, low-birth weight, and cardiovascular disease. In particular, socioeconomic factors such as lower educational attainment, linguistic isolation, poverty, unemployment, and housing burden are often found in populations that also have a higher risk of health conditions. For this reason, it is critical to evaluate the relationship between socioeconomic conditions and health outcomes when identifying strategies to improve the health outcomes of residents.

Exposure Indicators: Baldwin Park has a higher level of pollution exposure than is average for its region and the State, as measured by toxic releases from facilities (TRI), traffic, diesel particulate matter, particulate matter pollution, and ozone levels.



Source: CalEnviroScreen, 2021



**Figure HS-3:
Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)**

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Percentile Scores

- 74% or Lower
- 75-84% (DAC)
- 85-94% (DAC)
- 95-100% (DAC, highest scores)
- Census Tracts

Base Map Features

- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Freeways
- Railroads
- Water Channels

September 2020

Sources: California Health Hazard Assessment, Public Health Alliance of Southern California, 2017 CalEnviroScreen 3.0, 2018, United States Census Bureau, Southern California Association of Governments, 2019, City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2020.

Note: CalEnviroScreen is an evolving tool, with updates provided as new data become available. CalEnviroScreen 3.0 was used to provide the baseline for this Health, Sustainability and Environmental Justice Element.

CalEnviroScreen condenses these indicators into a consolidated summary of population characteristics (see Figure HS-4). Educational attainment, meaning completing high school and college, is low in Baldwin Park, with 85 percent of other areas in California achieving higher educational attainment and staying in school longer. Linguistic isolation is defined as when a household speaks a language other than English most of the time and speak English less than “very well.” In Baldwin Park, many households experience linguistic isolation, with Baldwin Park ranking in the 78th percentile for linguistic isolation compared to all census tracts in California. Two key health concerns are heart disease and asthma, with Baldwin Park ranking in the 71st percentile for heart disease and 65th percentile for asthma. Residents indicate concerns about the lack of access to quality jobs and chronic diseases as top concerns.

Health and Wellness

The California Healthy Places Index (HPI) includes eight indicators representing 24 community characteristics with weighted scoring to create a single indexed Health Places Index. In contrast to the CalEnviroScreen data, where higher percentiles equate to worse conditions, lower HPI percentiles equate to worse conditions. In Baldwin Park, census tracts along the I-10 freeway experience worse health, ranking in the 19th or lower percentile (see Figure HS-5).

Access to health care greatly impacts one’s physical, mental, social health and overall quality of life. People without medical insurance are more likely to lack access to a usual source of medical care, such as a primary care provider, and are more likely to skip routine medical care due to costs, increasing their risk for serious and disabling health conditions. According to Kaiser Permanente’s 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment for Baldwin Park, people with little or no health insurance also tended to have:

- » More poor mental health days
- » Higher asthma prevalence
- » Higher obesity prevalence
- » More pedestrian injuries

Research suggests that negative perceptions of care, low perceived need, and traditional barriers like lack of funds or insurance are some of the reasons people do not access care. The 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment found that many residents feel a lack of trust towards health care institutions. This trust gap often stemmed from fears over immigration status and negative experiences with clinicians, in addition to concerns about the cost of care.

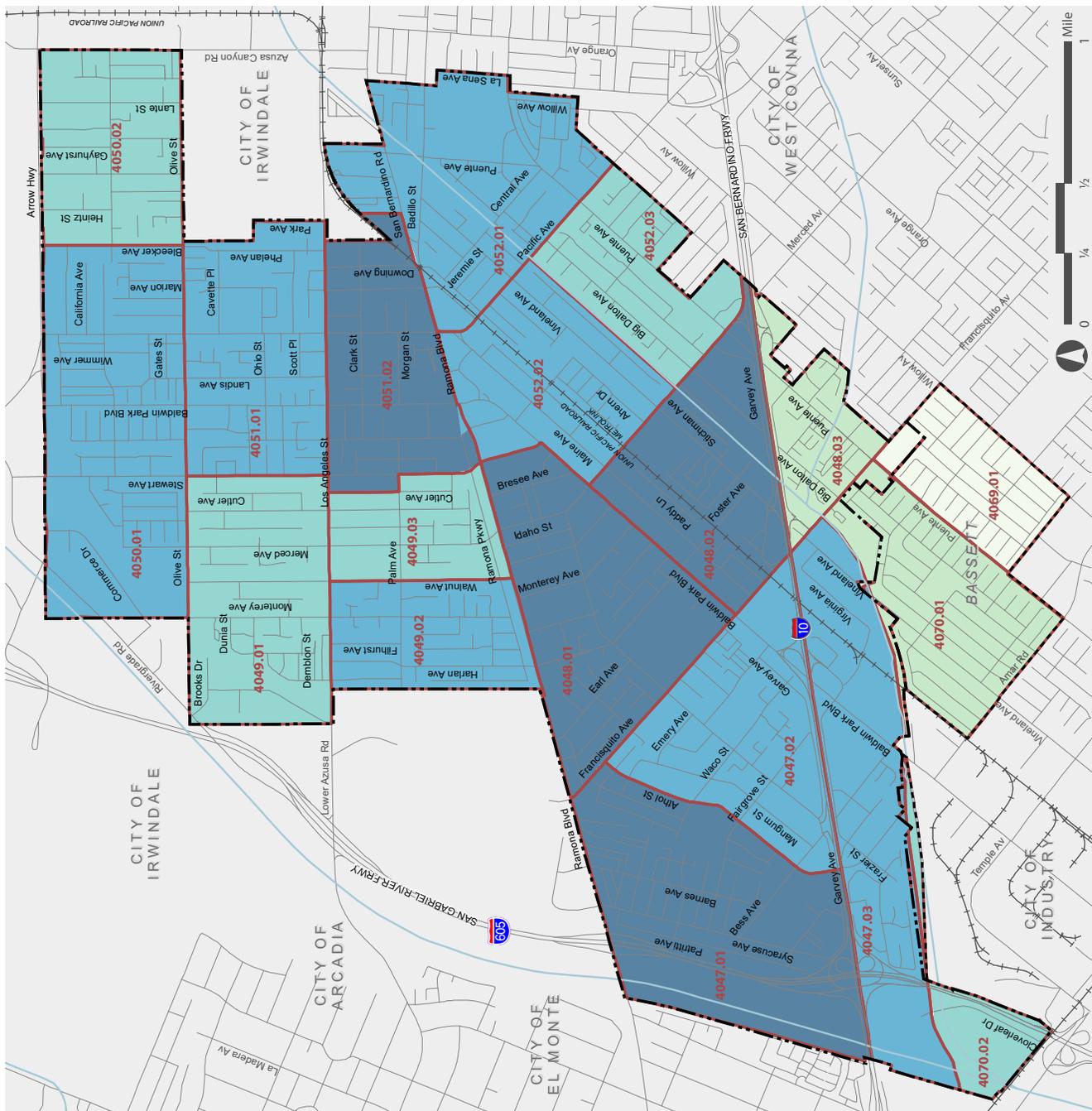


Figure HS-4:
Population Characteristics
(CalEnviroScreen 3.0)

Population Characteristics Percentile Scores

- 54% or Lower
- 55 - 64%
- 65 - 74%
- 75 - 84%
- 85% or Higher
- Census Tracts

Base Map Features

- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Freeways
- Railroads
- Water Channels

September 2020
Sources: California Health Hazard Assessment, Public Health Alliance of Southern California, 2017. CalEnviroScreen 3.0, 2018. United States Census Bureau Southern California Association of Governments, 2019. City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2020.

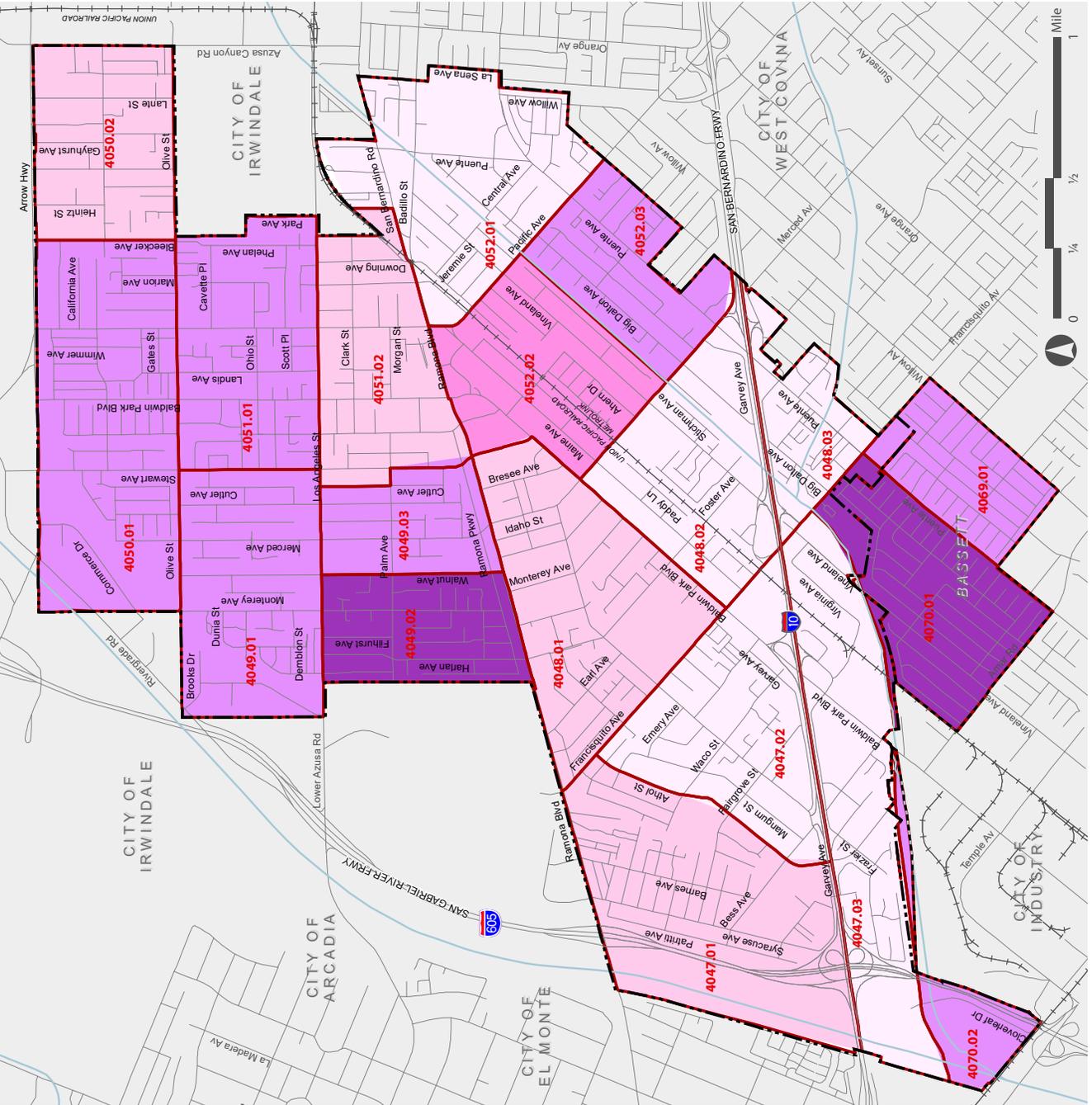


Figure HS-5:
Healthy Places Index

Healthy Places Index (Total Percentile Ranking)

- 19 or Lower (Less Healthy)
- 20 - 24
- 25 - 29
- 30 - 34
- 35 or Higher (More Healthy)
- Census Tracts

Base Map Features

- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Freeways
- Railroads
- Water Channels

September 2020
 Sources: Public Health Alliance of Southern California, 2018; United States Census Bureau, Southern California Association of Governments, 2019; City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2020.



These findings highlight the need to be mindful of the unique cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic characteristics of Baldwin Park residents as a critical component in delivering safe, effective, and comfortable healthcare.

Food Access

The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines food insecurity as a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life. Approximately 11 percent of households in Baldwin Park received Food Stamps/SNAP (also known as CalFresh, California's food stamp program) in 2019 compared to about nine percent in Los Angeles County. SNAP can help buffer participants against food insecurity and poor health. Residents may also rely on food banks and social service providers, including the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank and several religious institutions. Families with school-aged children may receive free and reduced-price meals as part of the National School Lunch Program.

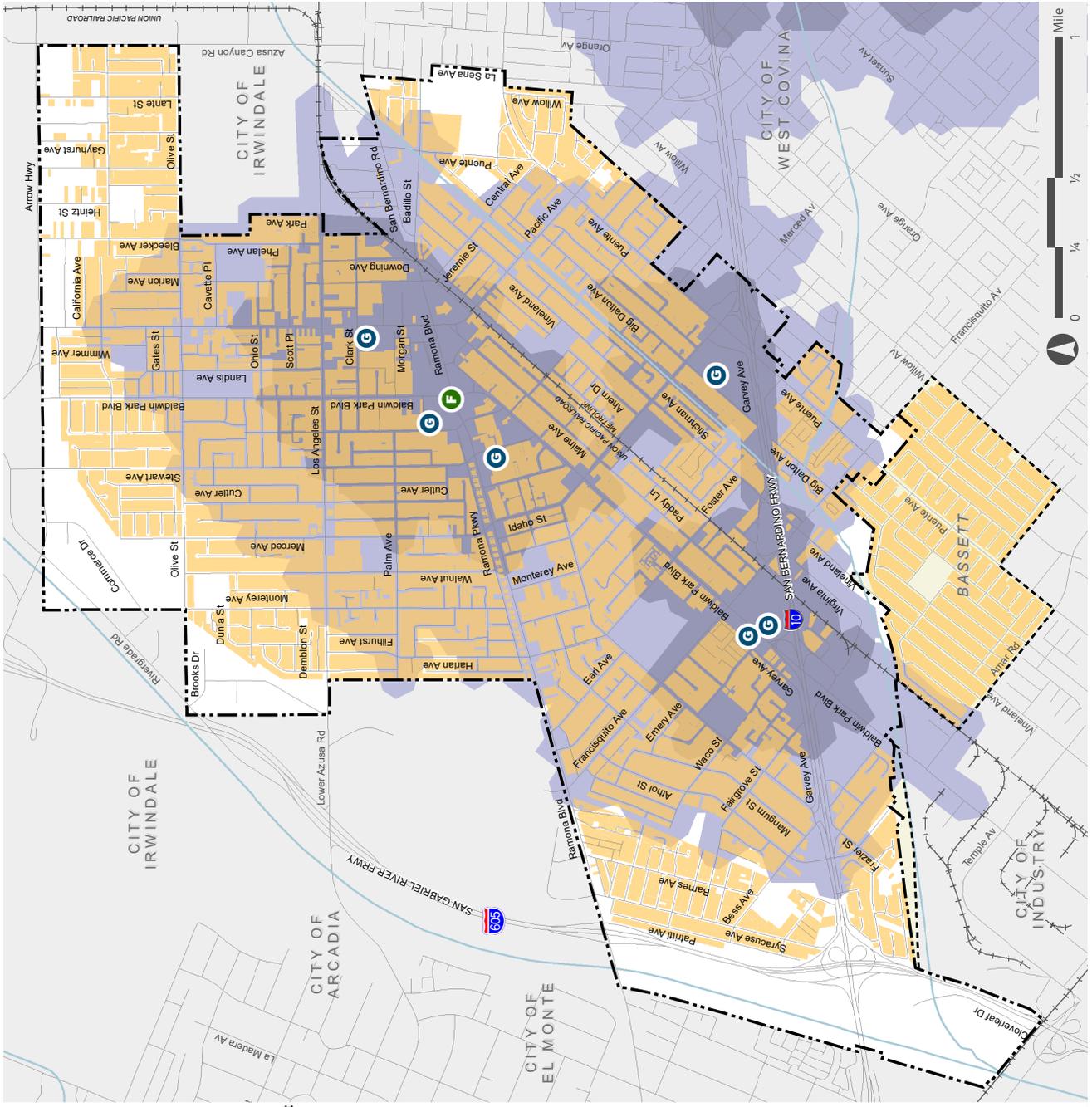
Other barriers to accessing food and maintaining a healthy diet includes limited availability of supermarkets, grocery stores, farmers' markets, and other sources of healthy and affordable food. Food deserts are areas in which it is difficult to buy affordable or good-quality fresh food. Many Baldwin Park residents live one mile or more from a grocery store with healthy foods. Despite the City's efforts to increase local fresh foods in stores, residents indicate that the top two factors limiting access to healthy foods are a concentration of fast-food restaurants and lack of fresh and affordable food at local stores.

Local residents from the Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Committee (BPRAC) and teens from Healthy Teens on the Move spearheaded a "Healthy Selection" effort to improve healthy food selections in Baldwin Park corner stores. Key strategies include reducing the marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages in Baldwin Park, and increasing healthy food and beverage offerings in corner stores, especially near schools.

Greater access to healthy foods helps residents incorporate better habits into their daily routines.



**Figure HS-6:
Healthy Food Access**



Access to Healthy Food Store or Farmers' Market

- Within 1/2-Mile Walking Distance
- Within 1-Mile Walking Distance

Land Uses

- Healthy Food Store
- Farmers' Market
- Residential Use

Base Map Features

- City of Baldwin Park Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Freeways
- Railroads
- Water Channels

September 2020
Sources: Public Health Alliance of Southern California, 2018; United States Census Bureau, Southern California Association of Governments, 2019; City of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, Urban Footprint, 2020.



The movement toward a healthy and sustainable Baldwin Park is well underway, as indicated by the extensive plans and initiatives already in place (Table HS-1). These achievements are a result of collaborative partnerships between the City of Baldwin Park and multiple partners, including public health departments, academic institutions, private institutions, and neighboring cities and counties. We will continue on this path and focus on readily implementable action steps to create a better tomorrow for the next generation.

Table HS- 1: Health and Sustainability Plans and Programs as of 2021

Our City	Our Environment	Our Health
Plan to Improve Corridors and Neighborhood Connections (2010)	Green Building Code	Parks Master Plan, fitness equipment in parks, Teen Center, and agreements with schools to use fields after hours
Complete Streets Policy (2011)	Energy Audits and Improvements at City Hall and community facilities	Tobacco Retail Licensing and No Smoking Policies
Transit Center construction (2014)	Energy-efficient fixtures in street and traffic lights	Healthy Eating, Active Communities Initiative
Safe Routes to School Master Plan (2014)	Prepared Energy Action Plan	Healthy Policy Yields Healthy Minds Initiative
Road improvements on N. Maine Avenue and Olive Street, adding bike lanes and pedestrian enhancements (2014)	Electric car charging stations at the Transit Center	HEAL (Healthy Eating Active Living County Public Health Grant) Food Procurement Project
Nonmotorized Active Transportation Plan for Downtown	Solar Panels on the Community Center	Healthy Selection Program
San Gabriel Valley Bike Master Plan	Baldwin Park Unified solar panels on parking shade structures	Breast feeding Policy
Downtown Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan	Go Green Baldwin Park (partnership with Edison)	Drive-through Moratorium
Commuter Bikeways Along Walnut Creek Wash and Ramona	CNG bus replacement on local and dial-a-ride buses	Senior Lunch Program
Sidewalk Retrofits	Tree City USA designation	Before and After School Care (BASiC) program

RELATED PLANS AND PROGRAMS

This Health, Sustainability, and Environmental Justice Element builds upon planning initiatives started by the City in 2002 with adoption of a new General Plan. The Land Use and Urban Design Elements created the original vision for mixed-use centers and pedestrian-friendly developments, with clear direction for an exciting center in Downtown Baldwin Park. The Circulation Element identified proposed new bike lanes and introduced the idea of multi-modal consideration. The Open Space and Conservation and Air Quality Elements set forth sustainability goals and policies related to water, energy, natural resources conservation, and pollution reduction. More than a decade after these Elements were adopted, this Health and Sustainability Element was crafted to take these goals further, and to identify concrete implementation actions to turn our vision into a reality. The matrix on the following page shows the relationship between this Health and Sustainability Element and the other General Plan elements.

Table HS- 2: Framework Relationship to the General Plan and Other Plans

HEALTH AND SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENTS		GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS AND CITY DOCUMENTS												
		Land Use	Urban Design	Economic Development	Circulation	Housing	Open Space and Conservation	Public Safety	Noise	Air Quality	Draft Living Streets Manual	Complete Streets Policy	Parks Master Plan	Design Guidelines
Our City														
Civic Engagement														
Compact and Equitable Development														
Getting Around: Walking, Biking and Using Transit														
Modern and Green Infrastructure														
Community Safety														
Building Smart Buildings														
The Environment														
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Compost														
Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy														
Being Water Wise														
Appreciating and Enhancing the City's Natural Features														
Contributing to Improved Air Quality														
Addressing Climate Change														
Good Chemistry: Environmentally Friendly Products														
Our Health														
Parks: Places to Play and Relax														
Move It! Recreation for All Life Stages														
Health Education: It Starts With the Kids														
Access to Healthy Foods														
Eat Local: Community Gardens and Urban Agriculture														
Addressing Health Care Needs														
Healthy Building and Places (e.g., anti-smoking campaigns, construction approaches, safe housing conditions)														



GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

To achieve our goals to create a healthier, greener, and stronger Baldwin Park, our focus must be on action. Annually, the City will review the following performance measures to track progress towards increasing environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and health outcomes across the city.

Table HS-3: Health and Sustainability Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Annual Goal
Miles of on-street bikeways defined by streets with clearly marked or signed bicycle accommodation	One mile
Miles of streets with pedestrian accommodation	One mile
Number of missing or non-compliant curb ramps along streets that are repaired	Five
Number of street trees planted	10
Percentage of new street projects that are multi-modal	All (as directed by Circulation Plan and CIP)
Number and severity of pedestrian-vehicle and bicycle-vehicle crashes	Decrease by 10 percent
Number of pedestrian-vehicle and bicycle-vehicle fatalities	Zero
Baldwin Park Unified School District students physical activity levels (Fitnessgram data)	Increase by 10 percent
Percentage of children walking or biking to school	Increase by one percent
Sales tax revenue	Increase by two percent
CalEnviroScan pollution rankings	Decrease by five percent
Chronic disease incidence	Decrease by five percent

Green open space provides recreational opportunities for a variety of activities, including leisurely picnics or more active play.



Our City

Health and Sustainability

Sustainability is achieved through careful planning to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Across the United States, communities are implementing a variety of urban sustainability initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create a better environment. These initiatives recognize that community health, ecological health, and economic health are integrally tied and should be supported together. The physical structure of our city —our buildings, parks, and transportation corridors—has a significant impacts on our ability to achieve resource efficiency and improvements in public health, social networks, and economic vitality.

Goal HS-1. Create a healthy and sustainable Baldwin Park.

Policy 1.01: Provide comprehensive organizational and policy-based support to coordinate and implement sustainability and health initiatives.

Policy 1.02: Emphasize the importance of public health and environmental sustainability in land use planning, infrastructure planning, and City policy and program implementation.

Policy 1.03: Support and encourage citywide initiatives that increase opportunities for active lifestyles and contact with nature.

Policy 1.04: Centralize and coordinate the City’s sustainability and health efforts to ensure active progress.

Action HS-1.1: Assign and/or hire a dedicated City staff member responsible for implementing City-led health and sustainability initiatives, and identifying grants and funding sources.

Action HS-1.2: Establish a “green team” of representatives from each City department to implement health and sustainability initiatives, and to monitor departmental success toward reducing environmental impacts of City operations.

Action HS-1.3: Annually monitor and report the City’s progress toward meeting its health and sustainability goals.

Action HS-1.4: Continue to work and partner with other organizations — including the California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA), Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LADPH), Kaiser Permanente, League of California Cities, and Baldwin Park Unified School District (BPUSD) — to develop and support health and sustainability initiatives and programs for the community. Monitor resident engagement.



Civic Engagement

Community input is critical to effective public decision-making processes. Residents possess unique knowledge and ideas that local governments may not be aware of or anticipate. Meaningful community engagement translates into effective planning decisions that deliver context-sensitive solutions. Local residents are the experts when it comes to identifying what works best for their community. Engagement is most empowering when historically marginalized communities lead and claim ownership over critical decision-making processes and outcomes. However, some residents might experience barriers that may limit their participation, such as inconvenient meeting times and locations, lack of childcare or transportation, language barriers, or lack of familiarity with planning processes. Employing a variety of engagement tools and strategies opens the door for better opportunities for inclusive participation from a diverse audience and supports solutions that adequately serve the communities they are meant to help.

Goal HS-2. Facilitate inclusive and meaningful public participation into the decision-making process.

Policy 2.01: Provide accessible, culturally appropriate, and equitable engagement opportunities for residents.

Policy 2.02: Support opportunities to build capacity and leadership skills for residents and community-based organizations.

Action HS-2.1: Build partnerships with community-serving organizations (faith-based, community-based, advocacy, service), and provide opportunities to support and/or conduct outreach efforts.

Action HS-2.2: Provide City announcements in languages reflective of the linguistic needs of the community being served, and offer translation services at meetings.

Action HS-2.3: Ensure that public engagement events are held at accessible locations and times with considerations for childcare, food, ADA accommodations, and technology access.

Action HS-2.4: Utilize a variety of platforms to host and advertise outreach events, disseminate local information, and connect with community members.

Action HS-2.5: Support and expand opportunities for residents to engage in community services.

Action HS-2.6: Explore and support opportunities to develop community members leadership skills so that they can become better advocates for their communities.

Action HS-2.7: Ensure that enough time and budget are allocated for outreach efforts of critical planning processes.

Action HS-2.8: Maintain communication with community members after a planning process is completed so that they remain informed of the outcomes of said efforts.



Train travel - A great way to reduce your carbon footprint

Compact and Equitable Development

“Compact development” refers to a development approach that incorporates higher densities that maximize the use of land. “Equitable development” refers to development that minimizes displacement of existing residents and increases the diversity and vitality of communities by providing a variety of housing options and destinations.

As our population ages, and as energy prices and the environmental consequences of burning fossil fuels continue to rise, we anticipate an increased demand for housing near jobs centers, transit, and other places where transportation options are easy and affordable. Often referred to as “transit-oriented development” (TOD), this type of development is generally compact, mixed-use (combining residential with commercial uses), and within walking distance (usually about half a mile) of high-quality transit. Residents of transit-oriented developments can often choose to drive less because they have convenient access to public transportation and safe streets. Equitable TOD offers a mix of housing choices affordable to people with a range of incomes. Providing affordable housing near transit can significantly lower combined housing and transportation costs, which can claim 55 to 60 percent of the household incomes of working families. These efforts can also enhance the City’s overall economic vitality by creating a desirable place where people and businesses want to be.

Goal HS-3. Provide for compact, walkable neighborhoods and business districts both within and beyond Downtown.

Policy 3.01: Continue to reinvent Downtown as the civic core, with complementary higher-intensity uses, businesses with both local and regional draws, convenient transit access, easy biking and walking, and public events.

Policy 3.02: Require that street and development design create a strong identity using architecture, landscaping, streetscaping, public art, and signage that reflect the community and neighborhood.

Policy 3.03: Encourage a range of housing options and sizes to accommodate a variety of community needs.

Action HS-3.1: Focus efforts on developing a transit-oriented district in Downtown to maximize access to the Metrolink station and Transit Center.

Action HS-3.2: Encourage creation of a Downtown Business Improvement District (BID) to fund localized improvements.

Action HS-3.3: Pursue transit and pedestrian improvements near areas designated Mixed Use in the Land Use Element, including upgraded bus stop amenities and crosswalk improvements.

Action HS-3.4: Continue to implement the Citywide Design Guidelines to create more walkable streets and neighborhoods.

Action HS-3.5: Encourage new development within the Downtown to provide public open spaces and plazas.



Getting Around: Walking, Biking, and Using Transit

“Complete streets” are streets designed for safe use by everyone – pedestrians, bicyclists, drivers, and transit riders. Baldwin Park’s Complete Streets policy has been recognized as one of the strongest in the nation. Our Complete Streets policy creates standards and design criteria for all future roadway improvements to accommodate many travel modes to all locations in the city.

“The City of Baldwin Park will create a safe and efficient transportation system that promotes the health and mobility of all Baldwin Park citizens and visitors by providing high-quality pedestrian, bicycling, and transit access to all destinations throughout the city, and will design its streets for people, with beauty and amenities. The City of Baldwin Park will provide for the needs of drivers, transit users, bicyclists, and pedestrians of all ages and abilities in all planning, design, construction, reconstruction, retrofit, operations, and maintenance activities and products.

The City of Baldwin Park will enhance the safety, access, convenience, and comfort of all users of all ages and abilities. The City understands that children, seniors, and persons with disabilities will require special accommodations.”

– Baldwin Park Complete Streets Policy, adopted 2011

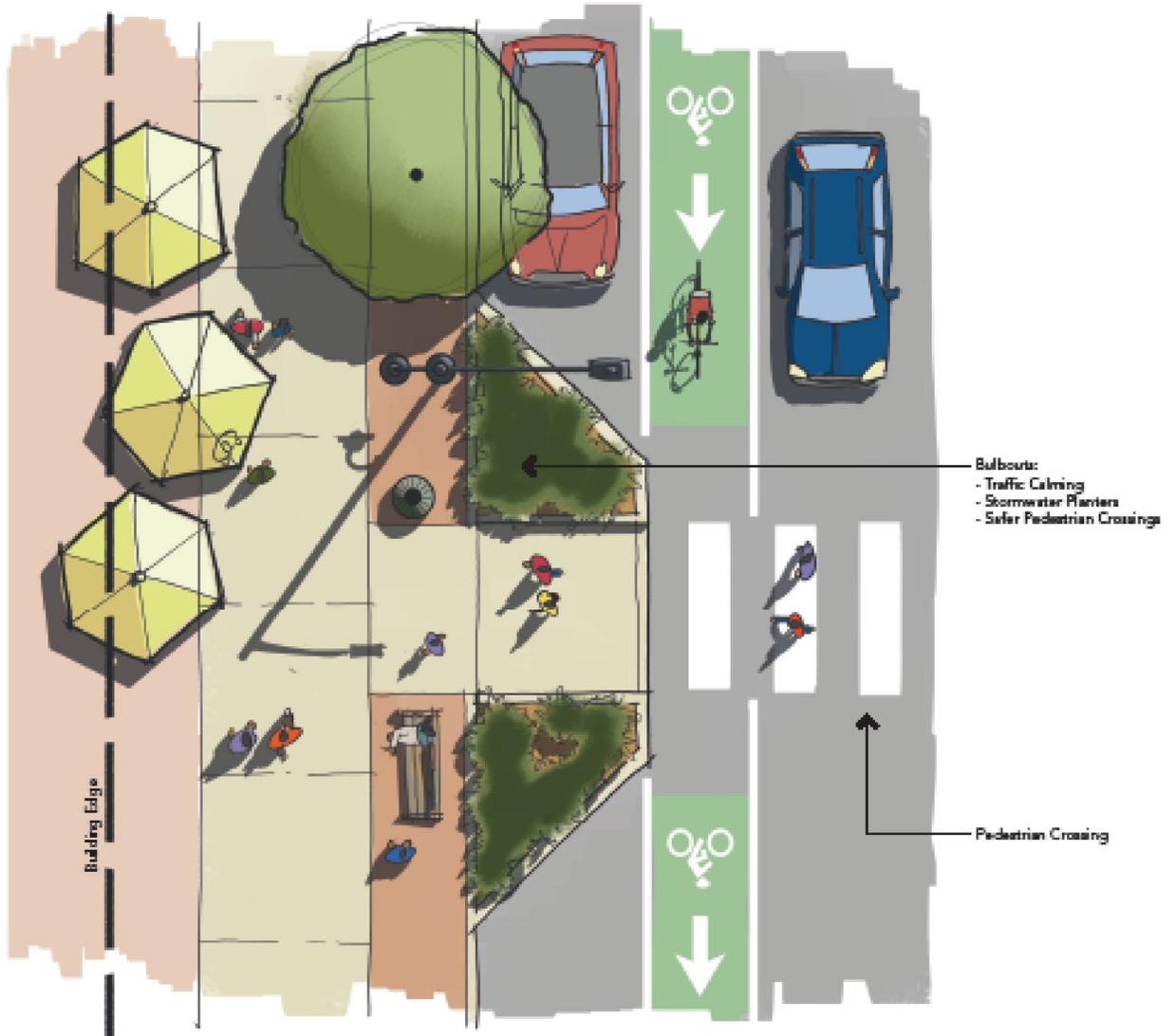
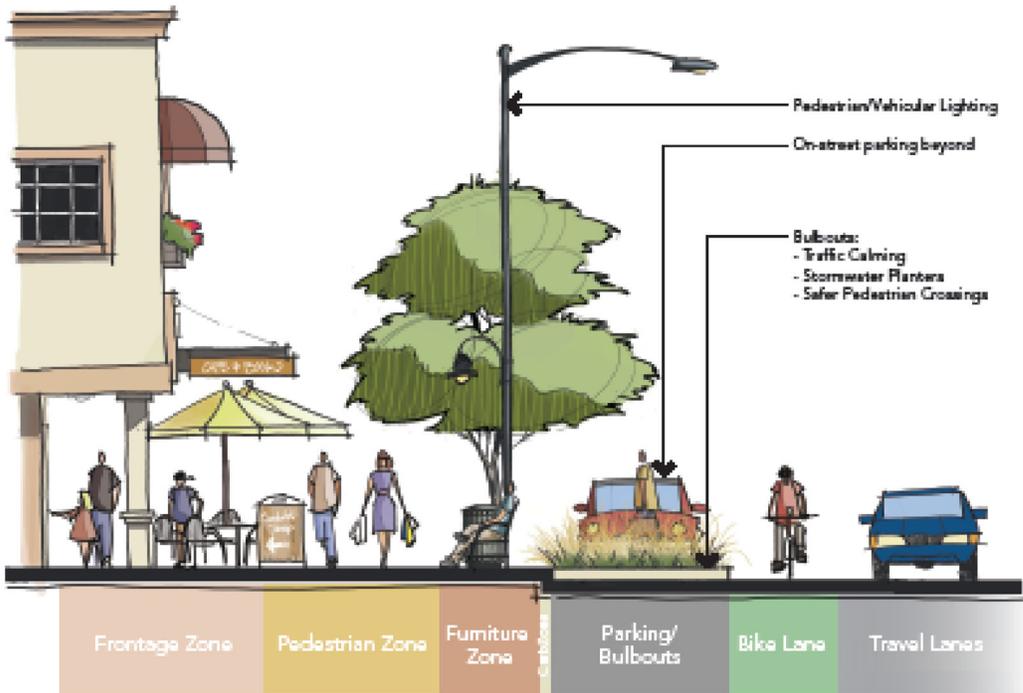
The graphic on the following page illustrates how frontage and street improvement can be integrated to create attractive, functional streetscapes.

Safe streets provide an inviting environment for people and include pedestrian amenities such as shade and seating, and help improve safety of bicyclists and pedestrians by including clearly identified bike lanes and pedestrian crosswalks.



4

Goals + Policies



Goal HS-4. Create an attractive, safe, efficient network of pedestrian, bicycling, and transit routes.

Policy 4.01: Build a network of complete streets that provides space for living, walking, and biking—not just for driving.

Policy 4.02: Promote bicycling as a primary mode of transportation and as part of a larger transportation system.

Policy 4.03: Prioritize creating safe, pleasant walking routes citywide.

Policy 4.04: Promote and expand transit service throughout the City, especially in underserved areas.

Policy 4.05: Serve as a model to local businesses by increasing the use of transit, biking, and walking as primary modes of transportation by City staff.

Action HS-4.1: Implement the Complete Streets Policy.

Action HS-4.2: Adopt and implement the Living Streets Manual designed for the City of Baldwin Park.

Action HS-4.3: Implement traffic-calming improvements, particularly near schools, parks, and senior centers, including improved roadway design, clearly marked crosswalks and bike lanes, speed bumps, median islands, and other traffic-calming measures.

Action HS-4.4: Implement the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Master Plan. Fund and construct short-term devices identified in the Plan, and actively pursue grants for the more extensive infrastructure projects. Assist and support SRTS committees at schools to coordinate ongoing education, encouragement, and enforcement.

Action HS-4.5: Develop signage and tailored wayfinding tools oriented to walkers, bikers, and drivers.

Action HS-4.6: Support efforts to develop and implement a San Gabriel Valley Regional Bike Master Plan. With partner cities El Monte, South El Monte, Monterey Park, and San Gabriel, implement the SGV Bike Master Plan.

Action HS-4.7: Construct commuter bikeways along the Walnut Creek Wash and Ramona Boulevard.

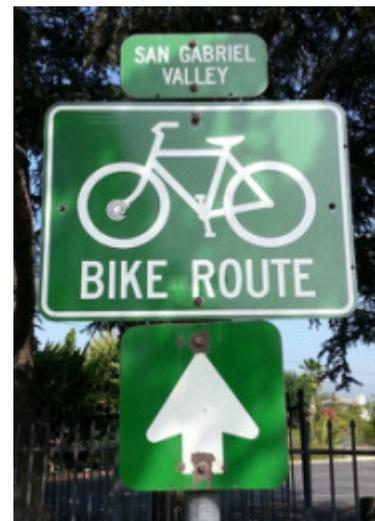
Action HS-4.8: Provide additional bicycle facilities such as bicycle parking and locker rooms at major transit hubs.

Action HS-4.9: Incorporate bike lanes, “sharrows,” bike boxes at intersections, and bike intersection crossings in road improvements.

Action HS-4.10: Require installation of bicycle parking at new commercial and multi-family residential buildings.

Action HS-4.11: Promote Bike to Work Day.

Action HS-4.12: Support education and safety awareness for both cyclists and drivers, encouraging users to share the road and comply with traffic laws. Education materials should be multilingual (English, Spanish, Cantonese).



Overhead pedestrian bridge between the Transit Center and the Metrolink Station. The Transit Center is a multimodal facility served by Metro, Metrolink, Foothill Transit, and Baldwin Park Transit.



- Action HS-4.13:** Consider having a “Ciclovia” or bike rodeo events to encourage people to walk and bike in the community. **Coordinate with LA Metro and Active SGV for funding and technical assistance.**
- Action HS-4.14:** Prioritize ADA ramp improvements near all schools, parks, and transit stops.
- Action HS-4.15:** As part of street improvement projects, provide pleasant places to rest along main pedestrian routes.
- Action HS-4.16:** Develop a pedestrian improvement plan that identifies necessary improvements throughout the City and establishes a priority system based on highest levels of pedestrian traffic and most deteriorated infrastructure.
- Action HS-4.17:** Provide and maintain shade/street trees and appropriate lighting along the whole length of priority pedestrian routes, including Maine Avenue, Ramona Boulevard, and Baldwin Park Boulevard.
- Action HS-4.18:** Ensure that transit stops are comfortable, safe, and well-lighted.
- Action HS-4.19:** Improve access and connections to public transit by linking the transit centers to bicycle and pedestrian networks.
- Action HS-4.20:** Prioritize safety improvements at railroad crossings, especially for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Action HS-4.21:** Provide City staff with incentives for using alternative forms of transportation such as transit discounts and vouchers, carpool programs, and car sharing options.
- Action HS-4.22:** Provide bikes for the use of City workers on City business.
- Action HS-4.23:** **Coordinate with LA Metro regarding the implementation of the latest innovations in mobility services, such as Metro Bike Share, Metro Micro, etc.**

Modern and Green Infrastructure

Rainwater that washes over our streets and sidewalks contains pollutants left behind from our daily activities (motor oil from our cars, grease from industrial activities, and pesticides from lawns and gardens). If left untreated, the rainwater carries those pollutants directly

Stormwater infiltration planters, also called Rain Gardens, are an effective way to remove pollutants from stormwater, improving stormwater quality and reducing stormwater volume.





into our local rivers and eventually to the ocean. We can come into contact with these pollutants through our drinking water and when we swim in rivers, lakes, and oceans. “Green infrastructure” uses natural landscaping to collect, filter, and cleanse polluted runoff by mimicking natural processes where rainfall evaporates, is taken up by plants, or drains into the soil. Almost any type of street can be “greened,” including major thoroughfares, local neighborhood streets, and alleys around commercial areas.

Green streets also improve air quality by capturing small particles of pollution and reducing “heat islands” that occur when concrete and asphalt are heated during hot weather. They can make our streets more enjoyable to walk along and calm traffic, making walking and biking safer and more enjoyable. Green streets can also reduce the risk of localized flooding and the need for more costly traditional “grey” infrastructure—such as expanded sewer systems and water treatment facilities—to handle runoff.

Elements of green infrastructure can include sidewalk planters, tree boxes, landscaped medians and parkways, and permeable paving. The plants and soils used in green infrastructure landscaping are specifically chosen to help filter and break down pollutants. Green street designs may also reduce the amount of hard surface by narrowing the street. While these projects can be large and complex, there are many simple and cost-effective measures that can be implemented incrementally.

Baldwin Park is built on soil that migrated to its current location through millions of years of rainwater and streams running into the San Gabriel Valley. As a result, the soil has a high sand content and excellent drainage properties. Development in Baldwin Park has covered much of this soil with pavement and buildings, which keeps water from seeping into the ground. This often results in ponds of “urban slobber,” a term for run-off that pools along curbs and in pavement depressions from irrigation waste, car washing, and light rainfall. Urban slobber accumulates pollutants into small concentrated ponds of contamination. The City can increase the infiltration of stormwater and urban runoff using Low Impact Development (LID) techniques.

Low Impact Development, or LID, works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features and minimizing impervious surfaces to create functional, attractive site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product.

Goal HS-5. Increase the efficiency and sustainability of public and private infrastructure in Baldwin Park.

Policy 5.01: Reduce the amount of impermeable surfaces citywide.

Policy 5.02: Incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) techniques in the design and upgrade of public infrastructure.

Policy 5.03: Increase the amount of public and private open space via parklets in parkways and parking lots.

Action HS-5.1: Develop a city-wide approach to stormwater management that takes advantage of excellent local soil infiltration environment, including bottomless catch basins; porous concrete gutters; pervious pavers at intersections, crosswalks, and in park hardscapes; linear bioinfiltration strips in parkways and building setbacks; and rain gardens with dry wells.

Action HS-5.2: Incorporate LID retrofits in all future road improvements, as right-of-way and conditions permit. For example, retrofit permeable concrete gutters that percolate the run-off into the ground and add curbside features, such as diversion bioswales, and modular planter box filters.

The soils underneath Baldwin Park have a high (20%) filtration rate, creating great conditions for capturing runoff and “urban slobber” for groundwater recharge.



Low-water-use plant materials can be attractive and sustainable.

As feasible and necessary, incorporate dry wells next to or inside catch basins to reduce urban slobber.

- Action HS-5.3:** Establish an eco-district where green infrastructure improvements are first prioritized, providing an educational foundation for future projects.
- Action HS-5.4:** Continue to require all new development projects that exceed \$25,000 to install LID technologies to treat, capture, and infiltrate stormwater and urban runoff on site, where it lands.
- Action HS-5.5:** Require the use of permeable paving for parking lots, streets, driveways, pathways, etc.
- Action HS-5.6:** Replace existing alleys surfaces with pavers that allow infiltration and/or permeable concrete and asphalt.
- Action HS-5.7:** Work to mitigate irrigation practices that result in overspray and collection of runoff in gutters.
- Action HS-5.8:** Develop a system that facilitates neighbors reporting violators of water conservation requirements with “polite warnings”.
- Action HS-5.9:** Require all new developments to utilize LID strategies, including rain gardens, bioswales, stormwater filters and screens for storm drains, in-ground infiltration using dry wells and infiltration trenches, and water recycling facilities, with the goal of retaining and treating all stormwater on site.
- Action HS-5.10:** Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit existing parking lots to increase stormwater capture.
- Action HS-5.11:** Continue to explore sidewalk and planting technologies that contribute to sidewalk longevity and reduce cracks and uplifting due to tree roots.
- Action HS-5.12:** Prioritize green infrastructure improvements in development focus areas identified in the Land Use Element, beginning with Downtown.
- Action HS-5.13:** Focus LID retrofits, street trees, road diets, and bike routes, as feasible, in the eco-district.
- Action HS-5.14:** Develop educational tools to promote LID and the variety of available green infrastructure tools.
- Action HS-5.15:** Participate in Park(ing) Day, transforming metered parking spots into temporary public parks.
- Action HS-5.16:** Reach out to community leaders and businesses to spark interest in sponsorships and maintenance of parklets.



Community Safety

Community safety in Baldwin Park falls under the purview of the Police Department and is supported by all City departments. The built environment has an important impact on community safety. Streets, parks, and other public areas that feel or look unsafe may encourage crime, and are not attractive as places to walk or exercise. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) techniques can be used to increase public safety through natural surveillance (“eyes on the street”) and ease in continued maintenance. Reducing crime enhances our living and business environments. A low crime rate attracts new businesses and gives residents a greater sense of security and community pride.

Goal HS-6. Design the physical environment in Baldwin Park to positively influence human behavior, reduce crime, and increase people on the streets.

Policy6.01: Create safe environments along City streets, in parks, and throughout Baldwin Park through appropriate lighting, signage, and CPTED building approaches.

Action HS-6.1: Review development applications and encourage CPTED techniques and active surveillance measures in high-risk areas such as parking lots.

Action HS-6.2: Provide natural surveillance through park and open space design.

Action HS-6.3: Keep programs in place that provide for prompt graffiti removal.

Streets designed to increase pedestrian and bicycle traffic help to deter crime and increase public safety.





Compost bins reduce overburdened landfills and produce soil rich in nutrients which can be used as a natural fertilizer.

Our Environment

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Compost

In the U.S., we create over 1,500 pounds of trash per person annually. Only 35 percent of that waste is recycled. California has established a target for each city to recycle or reuse a minimum of 75 percent of its solid waste by 2020 (from a baseline year of 1989).

The cycle of creating and disposing of trash is hugely inefficient because we make and destroy almost identical products again and again, consuming huge quantities of energy and materials, and creating pollution as a by-product. Disposing of our waste is also becoming increasingly expensive as landfills close and waste has to be transported over great distances for disposal.

Recycling and waste reduction programs can have quick and positive impacts on the environment. Waste reduction and reuse can also reduce costs for disposal; provide new sources of materials for construction, manufacturing, and processing industries; and create local jobs. The best way to make a substantial reduction in waste is to encourage environmentally responsible behaviors, especially in our children.

Goal HS-7. Increase composting, recycling, and source reduction citywide to meet or exceed the mandates of AB 939.

Policy 7.01: Encourage residents and businesses to take an active role in reducing consumption and increasing the recycling, reuse, and composting of materials.

Policy 7.02: Reduce consumption and increase recycling and reuse of materials in City operations.

Policy 7.03: Place an emphasis on waste diversion and recycling in the award of City contracts to service providers.

Action HS-7.1: Expand the availability of recycling bins at municipal facilities, public parks, and recreational spaces. As necessary, increase the size, durability, and range of materials accepted. Encourage children to get involved and decorate bins with local children’s art.

Action HS-7.2: Continue the Clean Cart Challenge, and continue to work with contracted waste and hauling service providers to identify additional incentives to recycle, compost, and reuse.

Action HS-7.3: Establish a Green Infrastructure Zone.

Action HS-7.4: Continue to implement programs that encourage waste product reuse and recycling amongst industrial and commercial businesses in the city.

Action HS-7.5: Provide incentives to encourage residents to compost, such as free compost bins.

Action HS-7.6: Continue the “Pay as you Throw” program, where the size of the trash cans provided dictates the trash bill.



- Action HS-7.7:** Facilitate e-waste and hazardous waste recycling events to make it easy to dispose of these products legally.
- Action HS-7.8:** Continue to require all new commercial, industrial, and multifamily development to provide enclosures that accommodate recycle and trash bins.
- Action HS-7.9:** Work with local contract waste haulers to develop a pilot program for local restaurants to participate in a food service waste pick-up program.
- Action HS-7.10:** Consider a pilot FOG (Fats-Oils-Grease) program to capture restaurant and other business fats, oils, and grease waste for use by third parties and conversion to alternative fuels. Reach out to local businesses to encourage their participation.
- Action HS-7.11:** Continue to host bilingual educational events to increase environmental awareness, such as Earth Day events and “Make it Recycled” fairs, that promote community members who reuse potential waste materials to make crafts, artwork, and practical items.
- Action HS-7.12:** Consider adopting a plastic bag ban to reduce plastic waste, in conformance with applicable state laws.
- Action HS-7.13:** Explore opportunities to reduce consumption and increase reuse of materials, vehicles, and equipment in City operations.
- Action HS-7.14:** Reach out to local businesses to identify economies of scale that can be created by linking different businesses’ consumption and recycling needs through outreach efforts (e.g., Recycling Ambassadors and residents trained to visit businesses to conduct environmental waste audits).

Transit Oriented Development—where a mix of uses such as high-density residential, shopping, and professional services are located near public transit—facilitates pedestrian activity and reduces the reliance on automobiles. Fewer vehicles on streets and roadways result in less traffic congestion, lower vehicle emissions, and overall better air quality.





Solar panels on top of the Baldwin Park Unified School District office.

Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy

We use a tremendous amount of energy to power our modern lives. Energy is used in many forms, including liquid fuels for transportation and electricity and natural gas for buildings and industry. Conserving energy and utilizing alternative or low-carbon fuels and power reduces the environmental impact of our energy use by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Energy costs are also a big component of household, business, and City costs. Energy efficiency and conservation measures are proven ways to save money and resources. For example, replacing old fixtures in local streetlights with energy-efficient LED (light emitting diodes) lights reduces energy consumption by two thirds, improves street safety, and saves money.

Goal HS-8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions citywide by reducing energy use and reliance on fossil fuels.

Policy 8.01: Lead by example and reduce energy use in municipal operations.

Policy 8.02: Support the use of energy-efficient design and renewable energy technologies in public and private development projects.

Policy 8.03: Promote energy-efficient retrofit improvements in existing buildings.

Policy 8.04: Increase public awareness about climate change, and encourage residents and businesses to become involved in improvement projects and lifestyle changes that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy 8.05: Partner with local energy providers to provide energy audits and public education about energy efficiency, conservation methods, and the financial benefits of conservation.

Action HS-8.1: Implement an Energy Efficient City Plan that evaluates and prioritizes best practices for increasing the energy efficiency of City operations.

Action HS-8.2: Perform energy audits of existing City operations and maintenance practices on a regular basis to identify and implement energy savings measures.

Action HS-8.3: Continue to replace City operating systems as needed with energy-efficient alternatives.

Action HS-8.4: Continue to explore opportunities to generate energy on City properties, including installation of solar panels.

Action HS-8.5: Investigate the costs and advantages of installing dual-paned windows in municipal facilities, and act upon the findings.

Action HS-8.6: Adopt the Energy Action Plan prepared in conjunction with the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments. Implement identified actions and strive to meet performance targets identified in the Energy Action Plan.

Action HS-8.7: Promote and advertise State and local programs that provide low-interest loans or rebates to property owners for the installation of energy efficiency improvements or renewable energy devices.



Action HS-8.8: Explore funding opportunities to help the City make upgrades that increase conservation efforts (e.g., purchase of street lights and investments in new technology).

Using Water Wisely/Protecting Water Quality/Stormwater Management

We rely on clean water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning and for industrial processes. Water is a precious resource in Southern California, which has limited annual rainfall and relies upon distant water sources to meet our increasing demands. When we talk about water and the environment, concerns generally relate to use efficiency, water quality, and water availability.

Water use efficiency, often referred to as water conservation, is a key factor in reducing water demand, controlling costs associated with water use, and mitigating environmental impacts of stormwater and sewer outflows. Water conservation measures can include use of low-flow faucets, toilets, and showerheads; installation of drought-tolerant landscaping and efficient irrigation systems; and designing buildings to recover and reuse water, or convey it to a treatment center for recycling. As with all conservation efforts, these measures are only half of the solution—the other half is education and our individual action. Take shorter showers, turn the faucet off, and find and fix leaks. In addition, energy is used to convey, pump, distribute, treat, and heat water, so saving water also saves energy and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Water quality is a major concern for our community, especially since Baldwin Park relies on groundwater for its drinking water. Baldwin Park overlies the San Gabriel Valley Basin, where groundwater was contaminated through decades of improper chemical handling and disposal practices by industries producing rocket fuel and solvents. This contamination created a polluted aquifer, which has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Agency (EPA) as a Superfund site. The City of Baldwin Park has worked closely with the EPA to establish a plan to clean up the site and provide clean drinking water to Baldwin Park residents. Four pumping and treatment centers in the Baldwin Park area work to provide clean water to 100,000 homes.



Drought-tolerant landscaping at the Transit Center

Goal HS-9. Achieve a high level of water conservation, and continue to improve the quality of local groundwater.

Policy 9.01: Promote drought-tolerant landscaping and water conservation technologies and techniques.

Policy 9.02: Protect and restore above and below ground water bodies from the negative impacts of stormwater pollution. (See also Modern and Green Infrastructure.)

Policy 9.03: Reduce the amount of impervious surfaces in the City through selection of materials, site planning, and street design.

Action HS-9.1: Develop a native and drought-tolerant planting palette for use by local developers, with a focus on the physical and climatic context and corresponding maintenance needs.

- Action HS-9.2:** Install drought-tolerant landscaping and water-conserving irrigation systems at City facilities, medians, and parkway strips to reduce water use and maintenance costs.
- Action HS-9.3:** Require that all newly installed private landscaping covering more than 1,000 square feet install drought-tolerant landscaping and water-conserving irrigation systems.
- Action HS-9.4:** Identify funding sources to provide incentives to local property owners to remove lawn/turf areas and replace them with drought-tolerant landscaping or other approved materials.
- Action HS-9.5:** Encourage the use of high-efficiency irrigation technology, and allow recycled site water to be used for irrigation.
- Action HS-9.6:** Explore opportunities for more actions using treated or raw well water for park irrigation.
- Action HS-9.7:** Consider adopting an ordinance that requires the installation of water-efficient fixtures upon the sale of a property.
- Action HS-9.8:** Increase awareness and involve the public in addressing water runoff problems associated with daily activities.
- Action HS-9.9:** Work with new development projects to increase on-site water infiltration and storage, and to preserve, restore, or incorporate natural drainage systems into the site design for the project.
- Action HS-9.10:** Require contractors to comply with approved stormwater pollution prevention planning practices for all projects.
- Action HS-9.11:** Conduct routine inspections of construction sites to check for proper erosion control methods during construction activities.
- Action HS-9.12:** Consider revising the Water Conservation Ordinance to allow the use of artificial turf for landscaping purposes.
- Action HS-9.13:** Coordinate a fixture exchange program to help residents increase conservation efforts.
- Action HS-9.14:** Support educational programs that teach children ways to conserve water.
- Action HS-9.15:** Work closely with the Valley County Water District to implement the Urban Water Management Plan, and continue to actively participate in the periodic updates to the plan.

Appreciating and Enhancing the City’s Natural Features

Spending time outdoors can reduce stress, increase concentration, encourage exercise, and improve health. Natural areas and greenery also increase property values, create a sense of place, and make being outside more enjoyable.

Our parks and open spaces are well loved by Baldwin Park residents and visitors. However, these areas are limited, and we continually seek ways to make our existing outdoor space maximally beneficial for our community.



Goal HS-10. Protect and enhance natural features in Baldwin Park to beautify the City, take advantage of ecological services, and build a community connection to the larger ecosystem.

Policy 10.01: Support and expand the planting and maintenance of trees in the community to provide shade, beautify the City, build a sense of place, and increase carbon sequestration.

Policy 10.02: Educate the community on our place in a larger ecosystem.

Policy 10.03: Implement and encourage sustainable landscape design and maintenance practices.

Action HS-10.1: Develop an Urban Greening Citywide Strategy/Urban Forest Plan that includes a citywide tree planting program. The plan should establish a canopy cover goal and a comprehensive street tree palette. In crafting the plan, consider General Plan goals, including pedestrian orientation and complete streets concepts. Species selection shall prioritize those tree types that have the ability to provide sufficient shade, reduce pollutants, produce oxygen, reduce stormwater runoff, retain moisture, minimize impact to sidewalks, have few known disease and insect pests, and acceptable fruit and flower litter. Establish tree criteria (such as minimum number of trees for street frontage) for new development and redevelopment projects, and to facilitate canopy cover on streets and parking areas.

Action HS-10.2: Where appropriate, plant trees in available public right-of-way locations, per the Urban Greening Strategy. Research, invest in, and manage challenges associated with planting street trees in narrow parking strips.

Urban greenery and street trees provide aesthetic, social, and environmental benefits.



- Action HS-10.3:** Consider creating an Urban Forestry Advisory Subcommittee within the Recreation and Community Services Commission.
- Action HS-10.4:** Maintain the City's Tree City USA designation, and continue yearly celebration of Arbor Day.
- Action HS-10.5:** Continue to enforce all ordinances pertaining to tree protection and preservation.
- Action HS-10.6:** Through educational workshops, seminars, and printed products, encourage property owners, residents, and community organizations to plant and maintain trees.
- Action HS-10.7:** Identify funding sources to provide residents with free trees to provide shade on their property and reduce energy costs in the summer.
- Action HS-10.8:** Develop educational materials and a wayfinding system for natural areas, open space, and parks in the City.
- Action HS-10.9:** Support efforts that increase public awareness about the benefits of connecting children and adults to nature.
- Action HS-10.10:** As feasible, incorporate unstructured natural settings in public play areas, schools, and other learning environments.

Contributing to Improved Air Quality

As discussed in detail in the Air Quality Element, Southern California has historically experienced high levels of air pollution. While significant strides have been made since the 1970s in the reduction of smog (the federal Clean Air Act was passed in 1970), air quality remains a significant issue. Health risks are associated with air pollutants such as ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, nitrogen oxides, and small particles (“particulate matter”) of dust and pollution that remain in the air we breathe. In addition, these and other pollutants—especially carbon dioxide—are known to contribute to increases in greenhouse gases that remain trapped within the Earth’s atmosphere and contribute to climate change.

It is also important to think about the quality of the air we breathe when we are inside our homes, offices, and stores in Baldwin Park. Indoor environmental pollutants and sources of pollution include radon, mold and moisture, secondhand smoke, and indoor wood smoke. Sources of pollution often can be traced to the materials and products we use, including products for household cleaning, hobbies, or pesticides; asbestos-containing insulation or building materials; furniture made of certain pressed wood products; and air fresheners. The effects of these pollutants may be experienced soon after exposure or possibly years later. Immediate responses can include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, headaches, dizziness, and fatigue. Long-term health impacts can include some respiratory diseases, heart disease, and cancer.

As we work toward improving local and regional air quality, we recognize that air quality is a community-wide and regional issue that does not respect neighborhood or jurisdictional boundaries. Each resident and every community throughout the region must accept a portion of the responsibility for addressing air quality problems.

The following goal and policies are complementary to those in the Air Quality Element.



Goal HS-11. Improve indoor and outdoor air quality.

Policy 11.01: Incorporate air quality considerations in the purchase of City vehicles and equipment.

Policy 11.02: Promote the use of building materials and products that maintain healthy indoor air quality in an effort to reduce irritation and exposure to toxins and allergens for building occupants.

Action HS-11.1: As needed, purchase new municipal fleet vehicles and equipment that are highly fuel efficient and/or use alternative fuels or electricity.

Action HS-11.2: Install and maintain carbon monoxide (CO) monitors in City facilities.

Action HS-11.3: Encourage business owners and residents to install CO monitors in all buildings; provide incentives such as free CO monitors.

Action HS-11.4: Partner with local groups to support education on indoor air quality and pollutants.

Action HS-10.5: Explore ways to take outdoor air quality measurement samples at schools and community centers. Publish results for education purposes and to increase awareness.

Action HS-11.6: Provide incentives to phase out gasoline-powered leaf blowers and lawn mowers.

Action HS-11.7: Provide charging stations for electric vehicles (and other alternative power sources as they may emerge) at City facilities.

Action HS-11.8: Provide incentives, such as reduced parking standards, for new developments that provide electric vehicle charging stations (and other alternative power sources as they may emerge).

Action HS-11.9: Update as appropriate air filtration and containment standards, acknowledging that areas with high air pollutant exposure require more stringent standards. Use Code Enforcement efforts to monitor indoor air pollutants related to car and truck exhaust, especially in residential areas near freeways, major arterials, and freight routes.

Action HS-11.10: Use available funding to provide financial assistance for the installation of high efficiency air filters in residential homes.

Action HS-11.11: Consider requiring street trees to be planted, when necessary, anytime a residential or commercial property is sold.

Action HS-11.12: Promote anti-idling in schools and city facilities by posting idling reduction signs in parking lots, drop-off/pick-up areas, and other vehicle areas.

Action HS-11.13: Consider implementing an Ozone Action Days, where the city develops procedures for reducing emissions of ozone-forming compounds during ozone season. Ozone season is when the EPA forecasts elevated ozone concentrations in a region. Actions could include limiting vehicle and equipment use, rescheduling nonessential operations, practice energy conservation, and more.

Addressing Climate Change

Climate change is the distinct change in measures of climate over a long period of time. While natural variations and changes in climate do occur, human activities are affecting the atmosphere through emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and changes to the planet’s surface. Human activities that produce GHGs are the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas for heating and electricity, gasoline and diesel for transportation); methane from landfill wastes and raising livestock; deforestation activities; and some agricultural practices.

Greenhouse gases differ from other emissions in that they contribute to the “greenhouse effect.” The greenhouse effect is a natural occurrence that helps regulate the temperature of the planet. The majority of radiation from the sun hits the Earth’s surface and warms it. The surface in turn radiates heat back towards the atmosphere. Gases and clouds in the atmosphere trap and prevent some of this heat from escaping back into space and re-radiate it in all directions. This process is essential to supporting life on Earth because it warms the planet. However, emissions from human activities since the beginning of the industrial revolution (approximately 250 years ago) are adding to the natural greenhouse effect by increasing the gases in the atmosphere that trap heat, thereby contributing to an increase in the Earth’s temperature. Greenhouse gases produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Our health may also be impacted by climate change from increased risk of heat-related deaths to flooding and hazard mitigation, changing patterns of infectious disease, decreased air quality, drought, crop failure, and food insecurity.

Goal HS-12. Be a local leader in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing climate change.

Policy 12.01: Support local, regional, and statewide efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases linked to climate change.

Action HS-12.1: Every five years, update the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory developed as part of the Energy Action Plan.

Action HS-12.2: Sign the Mayor’s Climate Protection Agreement.

Action HS-12.3: Analyze and mitigate increases in greenhouse gas emissions during development project review, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Action HS-12.4: Collaborate with climate science experts on local climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation to inform public policy decisions.

Action HS-12.5: Update planning and policy documents to address climate change as necessary.



Good Chemistry: Environmentally Friendly Products and Practices

Many types of products contain toxic chemicals. Household products like cleansers, paints, and lubricants may contain chemicals that are harmful when touched, exposed to air, inhaled, or eaten. Solid products, like plastics and furniture, may also produce harmful gases and dust. In addition, the way products are packaged can result in excess, unnecessary waste. Environmentally friendly products are packed to avoid excessive packaging, and the products themselves are safe to use and can be disposed of safely.

Goal HS-13. Improve health and decrease pollution by using environmentally friendly products and practices.

Policy 13.01: Promote the use of environmentally friendly and local products and services.

- Action HS-13.1:** Develop and implement a municipal Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program that gives preferred status in the procurement process to environmentally preferable products (e.g., renewable, recyclable, non-toxic).
- Action HS-13.2:** Promote the use of recycled and low-toxicity building materials in all municipal building and retrofit projects.
- Action HS-13.3:** Educate residents and businesses on how to avoid product toxicity and reduce the use of wasteful and unrecyclable packaging. Showcase methodologies for evaluating the true cost of a product over its lifetime, and identify natural/low toxic alternatives.
- Action HS-13.4:** Use integrated pest management techniques to delay, reduce, or eliminate dependence on the use of pesticides, herbicides, and synthetic fertilizers on municipal property.

Conventional cleaning products can release harmful chemicals into the environment, polluting waterways and the air. Changing to greener products for cleaning can help reduce risks associated with conventional cleaning products, as the “green” products are not corrosive and meet strict standards regarding inhalation toxicity, combustibility, and skin absorption.





All types of fitness activities occur outdoors in our parks.

Our Health

Parks: Places to Play and Relax

Parks and recreation are vital to the community of Baldwin Park. The City's parks and recreation facilities help create healthy living environments, enjoyable outdoor opportunities, and places for our growing and changing community to gather.

"Baldwin Park envisions optimum health and wellness for all individuals and families in the community with an interconnected and accessible system of parks, facilities, and diverse recreational opportunities that support making active and passive recreation an integral part of everyday life."

– Baldwin Park's Park and Recreation Master Plan

Goal HS-14. Provide residents of all ages with a range of safe and accessible opportunities for recreation and physical activities.

Policy 14.01: Prioritize the maintenance and expansion of existing parks, recreation facilities, and open space amenities.

Policy 14.02: Build new park spaces and recreational facilities that respond to the community's changing demographics.

Policy 14.03: Facilitate pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections to new and existing parks and recreational facilities to enhance use and access.

Policy 14.04: Address both actual and perceived safety concerns that create barriers to physical activity.

Policy 14.05: Incorporate design features in the multi-use open space network that reflect the uniqueness of Baldwin Park.

Action HS-14.1: Focus financial resources on improving existing parks adjacent to community hubs, including schools, senior centers, and community centers.

Action HS-14.2: Improve the design of existing parks through landscaping and aesthetic improvements.

Action HS-14.3: Establish design, landscaping, cleanliness, maintenance, and safety guidelines for parks.

Action HS-14.4: Strategically plant additional trees in parks and open space areas to provide additional shading and improve the aesthetic character of the City.

Action HS-14.5: Implement capital and non-capital projects identified in the Parks Master Plan.

Action HS-14.6: Continue to identify new opportunities to increase access to open spaces by creating pocket parks, greenways, and tot lots as new developments are proposed.

Action HS-14.7: When programming new parks and improvements to existing parks, consider installing flexible facilities that include informal natural play areas and opportunities to interact with the natural environment.



- Action HS-14.8:** Incorporate unstructured natural settings in public play areas, schools, and other learning environments.
- Action HS-14.9:** Support development of curricula that relies on hands-on experiences in natural settings.
- Action HS-14.10:** Promote joint-use agreements with the Baldwin Park Unified School District that allows school properties to be used during non-school hours to expand opportunities for physical activity for the broader community.
- Action HS-14.11:** Create pedestrian and bicycle trails to link residents to parks and open spaces.
- Action HS-14.12:** Develop signage and wayfinding tools for the public to navigate pedestrian and bicycle trails in the community.
- Action HS-14.13:** Encourage pedestrian activity and facilitate exercise by installing hydration stations and water fountains in parks and along trails.

Prioritized health needs of Baldwin Park:

1. Mental health
2. Obesity/Overweight
3. Diabetes
4. Oral Health
5. Hypertension

-Kaiser Foundation Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment (2013)

Addressing Health Care Needs

Direct health care needs are generally addressed by governmental agencies at the county, State, and federal levels. Community-based organizations such as clinics, private health care providers, and educational institutions also work to provide affordable and convenient care. Healthcare and mental health facilities offer primary, preventative, specialty, prenatal, dental care, and substance abuse treatment and counseling services. Cities often provide

Parks are critical to community health as they are low cost, readily available, and provide access to nature. Morgan Park gives Baldwin Park residents of all ages opportunities for physical activities, contact with nature, and connections which can lead to greater community cohesion and improved health and well being.





emergency services, including police, fire, and paramedic services. Cities and other agencies also promote health through preventative measures, such as healthy living environments and encouraging people to lead healthy lifestyles.

The Federal Government’s Affordable Care Act is expected to have a major impact on health care access across the country by ensuring that residents are insured, and that insurance is accessible to everyone, regardless of income or medical status.

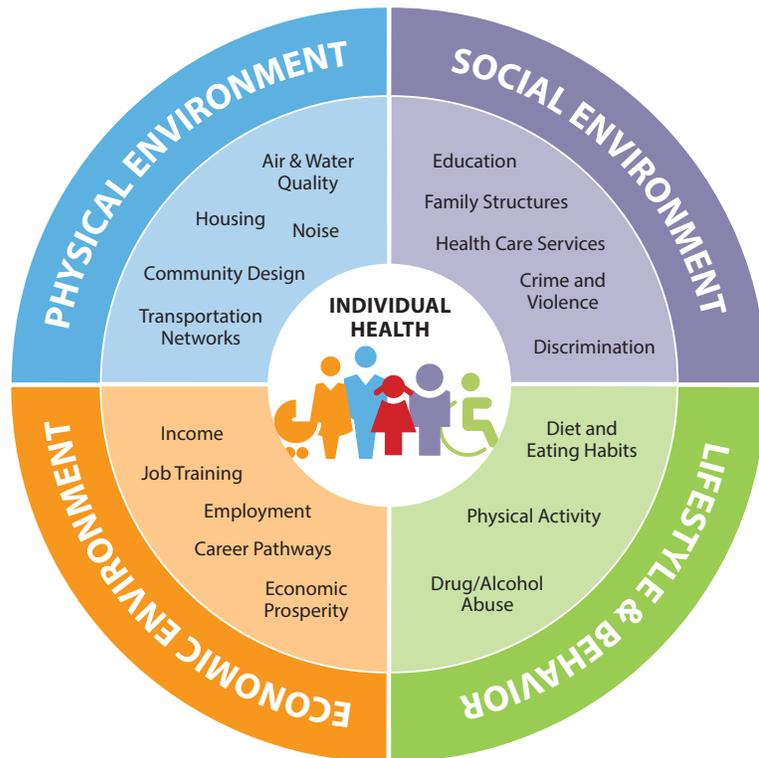
Goal HS-15. Provide safe and convenient opportunities for all residents to improve their physical health and well-being, particularly the most vulnerable populations.

Policy 15.01: Provide land use regulations that support a wide range of high-quality, accessible, and affordable healthcare and mental health facilities to meet the needs of all residents and employees.

Policy 15.02: Enhance access to free or low-cost, culturally appropriate mental health services to meet the needs of residents of all ages.

Policy 15.03: Encourage consistent and coordinated prevention services and messaging within healthcare settings and throughout the community to support healthy behaviors.

Residents’ physical health and well-being are a product of their physical, social, and economic environment, as well as their lifestyle and behavior.





- Action HS-15.1:** Continue to partner with health care providers (e.g., Kaiser Permanente, California Center for Public Health Advocacy, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health) and community-based organizations to ensure that all health care services are equitable, culturally sensitive, and offered at free or low-cost to ensure access by low-income communities of color.
- Action HS-15.2:** Continue to support programs that can improve public health through prevention, screening, and education about nutrition, physical activity, and substance abuse.
- Action HS-15.3:** Support and participate in initiatives that focus on reducing chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension by providing free or low-cost nutrition and physical activity programs.
- Action HS-15.4:** Continue to develop and support obesity/overweight prevention programs and public education campaigns geared towards all ages, particularly young children.
- Action HS-15.5:** Continue to identify and address health inequities in Baldwin Park through active monitoring of health indicators and outcomes.
- Action HS-15.6:** Enhance health promotion services and outreach among low-income, linguistically isolated households, immigrants, unemployed residents, and persons with lower levels of educational attainment.
- Action HS-15.7:** Support the efforts of federally qualified health centers or private practices to provide incentives to enroll residents of all income levels.
- Action HS-15.8:** Encourage public transit agencies to locate routes near healthcare and mental health facilities, and prioritize transit service to senior centers, assisted-living, hospice, and other care-provision facilities, as well as parks, community centers, and other health prevention and promotion sites.
- Action HS-15.9:** Provide shuttle services to health care facilities, particularly for disabled and elderly residents.
- Action HS-15.10:** Continue to implement and evaluate strategies developed through the Healthy Eating Active Communities (HEAC) initiative and ongoing efforts to improve the built environment for healthy eating and physical activity.
- Action HS-15.11:** Support efforts to educate Baldwin Park residents and employers on the benefits and services offered through the Affordable Care Act and the California Healthcare Exchange.

The Kaiser Permanente campus has a community garden it has developed in partnership with the Baldwin Park Unified School District (BPUSD). The Moveable Feast program for fourth graders engages the students in growing, cooking, and sharing the experience with their families.

Health Education: It Starts with Our Kids

Establishing a healthy lifestyle—including eating nutrient-rich foods and getting regular exercise—begins in childhood. Cities can assist residents in establishing healthy habits by partnering with local school districts and community organizations that provide services to children and families, and by offering supportive recreation and public health programs.

Baldwin Park is a leading example of “best practices” for health education programs in several areas. The Baldwin Park Unified School District provides health services, educational resources to parents, fresh food to students, and physical education programs. The City

has also partnered with local community groups to support and improve City programs. Students have access to farm-to-fork nutrition lessons in a community garden, which is made possible by Kaiser Permanente, and the City offers health education and recreation programs at the Community Center.

Maintaining funding and ensuring adequate outreach and accessibility is a central challenge for health education programs.

Goal HS-16. Ensure a high degree of targeted health education among Baldwin Park youth to support active lifestyles, nutrition, and preventative health measures.

Policy 16.01: Promote healthy eating habits and healthy eating messages through nutrition and consumer education.

Policy 16.02: Support the work of the Baldwin Park Unified School District to develop and promote school wellness policies.

Action HS-16.1: Continue to support the expansion of nutrition and health based curriculum for pre-K and grades K-12.

Action HS-16.2: Continue to partner with the Baldwin Park School District to establish garden plots on school grounds.

Action HS-16.3: Establish cooking classes to teach healthy eating alternatives as part of the City’s Parks and Recreation Program, targeting both school-aged children and the parents of young children.

Action HS-16.4: Continue to support Baldwin Park Unified School District’s efforts to establish strong nutritional standards for school lunches and snacks.

Action HS-16.5: Partner with community based organizations and CCPHA to develop a public education campaign targeted towards youth to disseminate information about healthful eating habits and exercise.

Action HS-16.6: Design and develop gardening classes through the Parks and Recreation program.

Action HS-16.7: Continue to provide year-round physical activity programs for youth, including children ages 0-18.

Action HS-16.8: Continue to support Baldwin Park Unified School District’s efforts to phase out unhealthy food in vending machines and sugar-sweetened beverages at all schools.

Action HS-16.9: Continue to promote school purchase of locally produced and/or organic food, including locally sourced fruits and vegetables.

Action HS-16.10: Continue to work with schools to evaluate food stands and vending machines at school events and school facilities and increase options for healthy foods, including fruit stands, while decreasing availability of unhealthy food options on school property and at school events.

Healthy Foods: Affordable Access for All

Many neighborhoods lack sources of healthy, affordable food, as evidenced by the high rates of chronic diseases among low-income and minority populations. According to the study *Searching for Healthy Food: The Food Landscape in California Cities and Counties* released by CCPHA in 2007, Baldwin Park has six times as many fast food restaurants and convenience stores as supermarkets and produce vendors; whereas in the State of California as a whole, there are four times as many fast-food restaurants and convenience stores as supermarkets and produce vendors. Healthy food is often most easily found in grocery stores, however, corner markets and convenience stores can also be sources of healthy foods. In 2014, Baldwin Park had six corner stores for every supermarket, and the incidence of obesity was among the highest in the San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles Counties. Corner store advocates around the country are exploring how policy approaches could incentivize and sustain healthy changes in small stores, and a pilot program was underway in 2014 in Baldwin Park.

Retail stores are not the only potential outlets for fresh and healthy food. Nonprofit organizations and residents can plant community gardens and start farmers' markets to bring produce from regional farms into neighborhoods. Another approach is community-supported agriculture, which allows residents to purchase shares from farmers at the beginning of a growing season in exchange for a portion of the crops. The farm either delivers directly to homes or distributes at a specific location in the neighborhood. Residents can also grow food in garden plots in their yards or on their balconies.

Farmers' markets provide community members with access to fresh foods and produce.



Urban agriculture presents an excellent learning opportunity for children and adults.

Goal HS-17. Ensure availability and convenient access to healthy and affordable foods for all residents.

Policy 17.01: Support the development of neighborhood-serving retail venues that sell healthy food options and fresh produce, including grocery stores, restaurants, and farmers' markets.

Policy 17.02: Develop and promote programs, incentives, and/or grants to encourage small grocery and convenience stores to sell fresh foods in underserved areas.

Policy 17.03: Reduce disproportionate concentrations of unhealthy food sources within neighborhoods, especially near schools.

Policy 17.04: Support and promote the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to reduce hunger and food insecurity.

Action HS-17.1: Prioritize underserved areas for new sources of healthy food outlets.

Action HS-17.2: Facilitate pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections between neighborhoods and sources of healthy and fresh food, including grocery stores, farmers' markets, and community gardens.

The Baldwin Park Community Garden hosts the BPUSD's The Moveable Feast project, where in-garden nutrition lessons are given to elementary school children.





- Action HS-17.3:** Continue the Healthy Selection campaign, providing incentives and facilitating grants or loans for small grocery or convenience stores to purchase updated equipment (e.g., refrigeration) to sell fresh foods and produce and improve access to healthy foods.
- Action HS-17.4:** Connect small food retailers and convenience stores to wholesale sources of healthy, local, and/or organic food.
- Action HS-17.5:** Restrict approvals of new liquor and convenience stores in areas with an existing high concentration of such stores.
- Action HS-17.6:** Create programs to attract and incentivize the private sector to build new retail sources of healthy foods in areas with a concentration of liquor stores and fast food restaurants.
- Action HS-17.7:** Provide incentives for residents to increase their intake of water, such as discounted or free filtration devices and providing free refillable water bottles.
- Action HS-17.8:** Model best practices related to promoting healthy eating habits at government offices and local schools.
- Action HS-17.9:** Promote government purchase of locally produced and/or organic food, including locally sourced fruits and vegetables.
- Action HS-17.10:** Continue to minimize unhealthy food in vending machines and promote healthy food at government offices and City-sponsored events.
- Action HS-17.11:** Continue to implement and enforce the Healthy Corner Market policy.
- Action HS-17.12:** Support local business owners with increasing produce variety, quality, and identification of products lower in fat, salt, and sugar through marketing (product placement and labeling).
- Action HS-17.13:** Increase enrollment in nutrition assistance programs such as SNAP, WIC, and CalFresh by educating residents about application processes and eligibility requirements.

With the Market Match Program, people who receive Cal Fresh (food stamps), WIC, and Social Security/Disability benefits qualify to receive an extra \$5 to \$10 voucher weekly or monthly at participating farmers' markets.

Eat Local: Community Gardens and Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture can take many forms, including community gardens (a local parcel of land where residents can grow food for their own consumption, usually divided into multiple small plots), backyard (or front yard) gardens, fruit trees in parks, and gardens at schools.

Historically, many families grew their own fruits and vegetables, either adjacent to their homes or in community gardens. This practice was lost with wide-scale industrialization, although it returned in the form of "victory gardens" during the First and Second World Wars. Today, we see again a growing resurgence in urban gardening and agriculture, fueled by concerns about food safety, sustainability, and economic hardships. Baldwin Park is already on the urban agriculture path, with two established community gardens that are well used and loved by residents.



Edible landscapes can fit in anywhere.

Ramona Avenue in the Downtown is a potential location for a farmers' market.

Goal HS-18. Provide for a local food system that bolsters the economy, supports local agriculture, promotes healthy lifestyles, educates the community, and connects Baldwin Park residents to local food sources.

Policy 18.01: Support land use and policy decisions that promote local agriculture, community gardens, and local food production throughout the City.

Policy 18.02: Promote the Kaiser Permanente farmers' market, and seek establishment of a weekend farmers' market in a public or private location that is easily accessible for residents, with adequate space for community gathering, music, and eating.

Policy 18.03: Encourage certified farmers' markets and community-supported agriculture vendors to accept supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits and other public food benefits and market match programs.

Policy 18.04: As best practices related to emerging trends for local food retail outlets evolve in the future, assess and encourage implementation of those actions best suited for Baldwin Park.

Action HS-18.1: Identify and inventory potential community garden and urban farm sites on public properties, including parks, public easements, rights-of-way, and schoolyards.

Community gardens provide families and individuals with the opportunity to produce their own food. These gardens also provide access to nutritionally rich foods that may otherwise be unavailable to low-income persons.





- Action HS-18.2:** Establish a process through which residents can propose and adopt a site as a community garden.
- Action HS-18.3:** Continue to promote community gardens and home gardening by offering classes such as gardening and composting through the Baldwin Park Recreation and Community Services Department, promoted especially to neighborhoods with limited access to healthy foods.
- Action HS-18.4:** Coordinate and create partnerships with local gardening or agricultural organizations to provide educational opportunities to Baldwin Park residents and enhance the vitality of local community gardens.
- Action HS-18.5:** Develop a policy to consider community gardens a component of the City's parks and recreation inventory and provide free water to crops, with the conditions that drip irrigation be used and all community gardeners be trained in water conservation.
- Action HS-18.6:** Revise zoning standards to permit small-scale agriculture on private properties, including front-yard food gardens.
- Action HS-18.7:** Support a transit connector to provide better access to the Kaiser Permanente farmers' market.
- Action HS-18.8:** Actively recruit a farmers' market to be located in a central location in Baldwin Park.
- Action HS-18.9:** Revise the Zoning Code to permit Farmers' Markets in Mixed Use zones as an Accessory Use.

Leading the charge in sustainability, Baldwin Park's improvements to its historical Arts and Recreation Center (ARC) included installation of sustainable landscaping consisting of native drought-tolerant vegetation and mulch.



- Action HS-18.10:** Assist vendors with purchasing point of sale devices that support Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards.
- Action HS-18.11:** Coordinate educational efforts to advertise farmers markets and their acceptance of food benefit assistance of EBT and Market Match.

Move It! Recreation for All Life Stages

Prior generations of Americans led lives that kept them at a healthy weight. Kids walked to and from school, ran around at recess, participated in gym class, and played outside for hours before dinner. Today, children experience a very different lifestyle; walks to and from school have been replaced by car and bus rides. Many gym classes and after-school sports have been cut, and afternoons are now spent with TV, video games, and the internet. To increase physical activity, today’s children need safe routes to walk and bike ride to school, together with parks, playgrounds, and community centers where they can play after school. Children need 60 minutes of play with moderate to vigorous activity every day, and adults need at least 30 minutes of exercise every day. Physical activity can be fostered by the way our city is structured, as well as the activities that we choose to do.

Goal HS-19. Encourage healthy, active living for all ages through carefully planned land use and development patterns and recreational programs.

- Policy 19.01:** Promote development patterns that prioritize the location of grocery stores, banks, restaurants, retail outlets, parks, and recreational fields near residential neighborhoods.
- Policy 19.02:** Promote active recreation programs that increase physical fitness and levels of activity.

- Action HS-19.1:** Coordinate with the private and public sector to locate neighborhood retail, commercial services, and recreational facilities within one-half mile of residential areas.
- Action HS-19.2:** Promote recreational centers and open space amenities to serve all phases of life, especially near public transit routes.
- Action HS-19.3:** Develop diverse walking paths in a variety of locations, with mile markers to encourage progress and goal-setting.
- Action HS-19.4:** Continue to incorporate and promote physical fitness at City events.
- Action HS-19.5:** Continue to provide a range of affordable recreation programs that meet the needs of diverse users, including youth, seniors, special needs groups. and non-English speaking residents.
- Action HS-19.6:** Continue to support and provide youth programs that focus on physical activity opportunities outside of school-sponsored team sports.
- Action HS-19.7:** Continue to offer recreation and socializing programs for seniors.



Healthy Buildings and Places: Preserving Quality of Life

Our buildings, housing, and public places can promote health, community well-being, and quality of life. Poorly designed buildings, homes, and public places can contribute to public health issues such as asthma and cancer.

“Smart buildings” are resource efficient and healthy places to spend our time. Using sustainable practices, we can build efficient and healthy places that support our quality of life. Designing new buildings and retrofitting existing buildings can help reduce energy consumption, use water efficiently, save natural resources by using recycled-content materials, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the life of the building. Smart buildings also utilize non-toxic building materials and incorporate natural systems to perform some of the tasks a building may otherwise perform artificially, like providing light. These features make buildings healthier and more pleasant to inhabit. The City of Baldwin Park is actively working to improve the design, efficiency, and sustainability of buildings and public spaces to promote the highest quality of life for residents.

Health outcomes can also be impacted due to not having a stable home, the conditions inside the home, and financial burdens of high-cost housing. In Baldwin Park, census tracts with more crowded housing also experience higher rates of chronic diseases, more poor mental health days, and more heart attack emergency room visits. Low wages also impact Baldwin Park residents’ ability to access safe and good quality housing. Healthy and affordable housing ensures that housing costs do not compete with other crucial necessities, such as healthcare, and minimizes the risk and impacts of illness. Baldwin Park collaborates with various housing partners to provide a mix of housing types that accommodate a wide range of income levels to ensure that all residents have access to quality housing.

Mariachi musicians entertain at events in Baldwin Park year-round. Music, celebrations, and culture are integral components of a healthy community; they create common bonds and allow Baldwin Park residents to celebrate community in many ways.



Goal HS-20. Demonstrate Baldwin Park’s commitment to sustainability through progressive use of green building policies, practices, and technologies.

Policy 20.01: Continue to incorporate green building strategies into the site design, construction, and renovation of public and private projects.

Policy 20.02: Minimize residents’ exposure to the harmful effects of hazardous materials and waste.

Policy 20.03: Promote healthy indoor air quality.

Action HS-20.1: When new municipal facilities are constructed, endeavor to achieve building efficiency that would meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)’s Silver certification level, or an equivalent.

Action HS-20.2: Require that green building materials and techniques be used in projects financed by the City.

Action HS-20.3: Require that all new buildings and substantial rehabilitations to existing buildings adhere to the California Green Building Code.

Action HS-20.4: Continue to train and educate City employees in the latest green building practices, including the State’s Green Building Code, energy audits, and green building rating systems, so that City employees may act as green building ambassadors.

Action HS-20.5: Promote roofing design and surface treatment for new non- residential structures, such as reflective roofing or light colored pavement, to reduce the heat gain associated with traditional urban development.

Action HS-20.6: Establish a Green Building Information Program to provide builders and homeowners with resources and information about green building techniques, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Make this information available in print at City Hall and on the City’s website.

Action HS-20.7: Continue to enforce the City’s non-smoking policy at all public parks.

Action HS-20.8: Develop ordinances designed to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke through policy enforcement such as smoke-free workplaces and smoke-free areas in multi-unit housing.

Action HS-20.9: Continue to disseminate information regarding mold prevention and lead-abatement programs.



Goal HS-21. Provide healthy and safe housing for all residents and tenures.

Policy 21.01: Promote and further fair housing policies and programs.

Policy 21.02: Provide opportunities for more affordable housing options to reduce the prevalence of cost-burdened and overcrowded households.

Action HS-21.1: Support and promote programs that encourage the rehabilitation of substandard housing conditions.

Action HS-21.2: Promote building code education and regulations as a means of improving unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions, focusing on trash, dumping, overcrowding, and graffiti.

Action HS-21.3: Support the weatherization of homes through technical assistance, particularly for low-income households.

Action HS-21.4: Continue to support the development of affordable housing for a variety of income levels located within proximity to community services and amenities.

Action HS-21.5: Promote accessible resources and supportive resources for tenants and homeowners, including connections to landlord tenant mediation services.

Action HS-21.6: Consider, in conjunction with new intensive development, community benefits agreements that ensure more equitable development that enables existing residents to benefit from new activity and opportunities.

APPENDIX

This Health and Sustainability Element will be implemented over a ten-plus year period. The City Council will use it during the annual budgeting and Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) process to prioritize program finding. Some of the Actions contained in this element will consist of targeted, short-term efforts. Other will be multi-year programs that require annual funding, and some will require coordination with other agencies and entities.

The following matrix identifies anticipated time frames for implementing each of the Actions.



Action	Priority			
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Health and Sustainability				
Action HS-1.1:	Assign and/or hire a dedicated City staff member responsible for implementing City-led health and sustainability initiatives, and identifying grants and funding sources.	●		
Action HS-1.2:	Establish a “green team” of representatives from each City department to implement health and sustainability initiatives, and to monitor departmental success toward reducing environmental impacts of City operations.	●		
Action HS-1.3:	Annually monitor and report the City’s progress toward meeting its health and sustainability goals.	●		
Action HS-1.4:	Continue to work and partner with other organizations — including the California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA), Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LADPH), Kaiser Permanente, League of California Cities, and Baldwin Park Unified School District (BPUSD) — to develop and support health and sustainability initiatives and programs for the community. Monitor resident engagement.	NA	NA	NA
Civic Engagement				
Action HS-2.1:	Build partnerships with community-serving organizations (faith-based, community-based, advocacy, service), and provide opportunities to support and/or conduct outreach efforts.	●		
Action HS-2.2:	Provide City announcements in languages reflective of the linguistic needs of the community being served, and offer translation services at meetings.	●		
Action HS-2.3:	Ensure that public engagement events are held at accessible locations and times with considerations for childcare, food, ADA accommodations, and technology access.	●		
Action HS-2.4:	Utilize a variety of platforms to host and advertise outreach events, disseminate local information, and connect with community members	●		
Action HS-2.5:	Support and expand opportunities for residents to engage in community services.	●		
Action HS-2.6:	Explore and support opportunities to develop community members leadership skills so that they can become better advocates for their communities.	●		
Action HS-2.7:	Ensure that enough time and budget are allocated for outreach efforts of critical planning processes.	●		

Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-2.8: Maintain communication with community members after a planning process is completed so that they remain informed of the outcomes of said efforts.	●		
Compact and Equitable Development			
Action HS-3.1: Focus efforts on developing a transit-oriented district in Downtown to maximize access to the Metrolink station and Transit Center.	●		
Action HS-3.2: Encourage creation of a Downtown Business Improvement District (BID) to fund localized improvements.	●		
Action HS-3.3: Pursue transit and pedestrian improvements near areas designated Mixed Use in the Land Use Element, including upgraded bus stop amenities and crosswalk improvements.		●	
Action HS-3.4: Continue to implement the Citywide Design Guidelines to create more walkable streets and neighborhoods.	●		
Action HS-3.5: Encourage new development within the Downtown to provide public open spaces and plazas.	●		
Getting Around: Walking, Biking, and Using Transit			
Action HS-34.1: Implement the Complete Streets Policy.	●		
Action HS-4.2: Adopt and implement the Living Streets Manual designed for the City of Baldwin Park.	●		
Action HS-4.3: Implement traffic-calming improvements, particularly near schools, parks, and senior centers, including improved roadway design, clearly marked crosswalks and bike lanes, speed bumps, median islands, and other traffic-calming measures.		●	
Action HS-4.4: Implement the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Master Plan. Fund and construct short-term devices identified in the Plan, and actively pursue grants for the more extensive infrastructure projects. Assist and support SRTS committees at schools to coordinate ongoing education, encouragement, and enforcement.	●		
Action HS-4.5: Develop signage and tailored wayfinding tools oriented to walkers, bikers, and drivers.	●		



Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-4.6: Support efforts to develop and implement a San Gabriel Valley Regional Bike Master Plan. With partner cities El Monte, South El Monte, Monterey Park, and San Gabriel, implement the SGV Bike Master Plan.	●		
Action HS-4.7: Construct commuter bikeways along the Walnut Creek Wash and Ramona Boulevard.		●	
Action HS-4.8: Provide additional bicycle facilities such as bicycle parking and locker rooms at major transit hubs.		●	
Action HS-4.9: Incorporate bike lanes, "sharrows," bike boxes at intersections, and bike intersection crossings in road improvements.		●	
Action HS-4.10: Require installation of bicycle parking at new commercial and multi-family residential buildings.	●		
Action HS-4.11: Promote Bike to Work Day.	●		
Action HS-4.12: Support education and safety awareness for both cyclists and drivers, encouraging users to share the road and comply with traffic laws. Education materials should be multilingual (English, Spanish, Cantonese).	●		
Action HS-4.13: Consider having a "Ciclovía" or bike rodeo events to encourage people to walk and bike in the community. Coordinate with LA Metro and Active SGV for funding and technical assistance.		●	
Action HS-4.14: Prioritize ADA ramp improvements near all schools, parks, and transit stops.	●		
Action HS-4.15: As part of street improvement projects, provide pleasant places to rest along main pedestrian routes.	●		
Action HS-4.16: Develop a pedestrian improvement plan that identifies necessary improvements throughout the City and establishes a priority system based on highest levels of pedestrian traffic and most deteriorated infrastructure.	●		
Action HS-4.17: Provide and maintain shade/street trees and appropriate lighting along the whole length of priority pedestrian routes, including Maine Avenue, Ramona Boulevard, and Baldwin Park Boulevard.	●		

Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-4.18:	Ensure that transit stops are comfortable, safe, and well-lighted.		●	
Action HS-4.19:	Improve access and connections to public transit by linking the transit centers to bicycle and pedestrian networks.		●	
Action HS-4.20:	Prioritize safety improvements at railroad crossings, especially for cyclists and pedestrians.		●	
Action HS-4.21:	Provide City staff with incentives for using alternative forms of transportation such as transit discounts and vouchers, carpool programs, and car sharing options.	●		
Action HS-4.22:	Provide bikes for the use of City workers on City business.		●	
Action HS-4.23:	Coordinate with LA Metro regarding the implementation of the latest innovations in mobility services, such as Metro Bike Share, Metro Micro, etc.	NA	NA	NA

Modern and Green Infrastructure

Action HS-5.1:	Develop a city-wide approach to stormwater management that takes advantage of excellent local soil infiltration environment, including bottomless catch basins; porous concrete gutters; pervious pavers at intersections, crosswalks, and in park hardscapes; linear bioinfiltration strips in parkways and building setbacks; and rain gardens with dry wells.	●		
Action HS-5.2:	Incorporate LID retrofits in all future road improvements, as right-of-way and conditions permit. For example, retrofit permeable concrete gutters that percolate the run-off into the ground and add curbside features, such as diversion bioswales, and modular planter box filters. As feasible and necessary, incorporate dry wells next to or inside catch basins to reduce urban slobber.	●		
Action HS-5.3:	Establish an eco-district where green infrastructure improvements are first prioritized, providing an educational foundation for future projects.	●		
Action HS-5.4:	Continue to require all new development projects that exceed \$25,000 to install Low Impact Development (LID) technologies to treat, capture, and infiltrate stormwater and urban runoff on site, where it lands.	●		



Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-5.5:	Require the use of permeable paving for parking lots, streets, driveways, pathways, etc.		●	
Action HS-5.6:	Replace existing alleys surfaces with pavers that allow infiltration and/or permeable concrete and asphalt.		●	
Action HS-5.7:	Work to mitigate irrigation practices that result in overspray and collection of runoff in gutters.	●		
Action HS-5.8:	Develop a system that facilitates neighbors reporting violators of water conservation requirements with “polite warnings”.	●		
Action HS-5.9:	Require all new developments to utilize LID strategies, including rain gardens, bioswales, stormwater filters and screens for storm drains, in-ground infiltration using dry wells and infiltration trenches, and water recycling facilities, with the goal of retaining and treating all stormwater on site.	●		
Action HS-5.10:	Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit existing parking lots to increase stormwater capture.	●		
Action HS-5.11:	Continue to explore sidewalk and planting technologies that contribute to sidewalk longevity and reduce cracks and uplifting due to tree roots.	●		
Action HS-5.12:	Prioritize green infrastructure improvements in development focus areas identified in the Land Use Element, beginning with Downtown.		●	
Action HS-5.13:	Focus LID retrofits, street trees, road diets, and bike routes, as feasible, in the eco-district.		●	
Action HS-5.14:	Develop educational tools to promote LID and the variety of available green infrastructure tools.		●	
Action HS-5.15:	Participate in Park(ing) Day, transforming metered parking spots into temporary public parks.	●		
Action HS-5.16:	Reach out to community leaders and businesses to gauge interest in sponsorships and maintenance of parklets.	●		
Community Safety				
Action HS-6.1:	Review development applications and encourage CPTED techniques and active surveillance measures in high-risk areas such as parking lots.	●		

Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-6.2:	Provide natural surveillance through park and open space design.	●		
Action HS-6.3:	Keep programs in place that provide for prompt graffiti removal.	●		
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Compost				
Action HS-7.1:	Expand the availability of recycling bins at municipal facilities, public parks, and recreational spaces. As necessary, increase the size, durability, and range of materials accepted. Encourage children to get involved and decorate bins with local children’s art.	●		
Action HS-7.2:	Continue the Clean Cart Challenge, and continue to work with contracted waste and hauling service providers to identify additional incentives to recycle, compost, and reuse.	●		
Action HS-7.3:	Establish a Green Infrastructure Zone.	●		
Action HS-7.4:	Continue to implement programs that encourage waste product reuse and recycling amongst industrial and commercial businesses in the city.		●	
Action HS-7.5:	Provide incentives to encourage residents to compost, such as free compost bins.	NA	NA	NA
Action HS-7.6:	Continue the “Pay as you Throw” program, where the size of the trash cans provided dictates the trash bill.	●		
Action HS-7.7:	Facilitate e-waste and hazardous waste recycling events to make it easy to dispose of these products legally.	●		
Action HS-7.8:	Continue to require all new commercial, industrial, and multifamily development to provide enclosures that accommodate recycle and trash bins.	NA	NA	NA
Action HS-7.9:	Work with local contract waste haulers to develop a pilot program for local restaurants to participate in a food service waste pick-up program.		●	
Action HS-7.10:	Consider a pilot FOG (Fats-Oils-Grease) program to capture restaurant and other business fats, oils, and grease waste for use by third parties and conversion to alternative fuels. Reach out to local businesses to encourage their participation.		●	



Action	Priority			
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-7.11: Continue to host bilingual educational events to increase environmental awareness, such as Earth Day events and “Make it Recycled” fairs, that promote community members who reuse potential waste materials to make crafts, artwork, and practical items.		●		
Action HS-7.12: Consider adopting a plastic bag ban to reduce plastic waste, in conformance with applicable state laws.		●		
Action HS-7.13: Explore opportunities to reduce consumption and increase reuse of materials, vehicles, and equipment in City operations.		●		
Action HS-7.14: Reach out to local businesses to identify economies of scale that can be created by linking different businesses’ consumption and recycling needs through outreach efforts (e.g., Recycling Ambassadors and residents trained to visit businesses to conduct environmental waste audits).			●	
Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy				
Action HS-8.1: Implement an Energy Efficient City Plan that evaluates and prioritizes best practices for increasing the energy efficiency of City operations.		●		
Action HS-8.2: Perform energy audits of existing City operations and maintenance practices on a regular basis to identify and implement energy savings measures.		●		
Action HS-8.3: Continue to replace City operating systems as needed with energy-efficient alternatives.		●		
Action HS-8.4: Continue to explore opportunities to generate energy on City properties, including installation of solar panels.		●		
Action HS-8.5: Investigate the costs and advantages of installing dual-paned windows in municipal facilities, and act upon the findings.		●		
Action HS-8.6: Adopt the Energy Action Plan prepared in conjunction with the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments. Implement identified actions and strive to meet performance targets identified in the Energy Action Plan.		●		
Action HS-8.7: Promote and advertise State and local programs that provide low-interest loans or rebates to property owners for the installation of energy efficiency improvements or renewable energy devices.		●		

Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-8.8: Explore funding opportunities to help the City make upgrades that increase conservation efforts (i.e. purchase of street lights and investments in new technology).	●		
Using Water Wisely / Protecting Water Quality/ Stormwater Management			
Action HS-9.1: Develop a native and drought-tolerant planting palette for use by local developers, with a focus on the physical and climatic context and the corresponding maintenance needs.	●		
Action HS-9.2: Install drought-tolerant landscaping and water-conserving irrigation systems at City facilities, medians, and parkway strips to reduce water use and maintenance costs.	●		
Action HS-9.3: Require that all newly installed private landscaping covering more than 1,000 square feet install drought-tolerant landscaping and water-conserving irrigation systems.	●		
Action HS-9.4: Identify funding sources to provide incentives to local property owners to remove lawn/turf areas and replace them with drought-tolerant landscaping or other approved materials.	●		
Action HS-9.5: Encourage the use of high-efficiency irrigation technology, and allow recycled site water to be used for irrigation.	●		
Action HS-9.6: Explore opportunities for more actions using treated or raw well water for park irrigation.		●	
Action HS-9.7: Consider adopting an ordinance that requires the installation of water-efficient fixtures upon the sale of a property.		●	
Action HS-9.8: Increase awareness and involve the public in addressing runoff problems associated with daily activities.	●		
Action HS-9.9: Work with new development projects to increase on-site water infiltration and storage, and to preserve, restore, or incorporate natural drainage systems into the site design for the project.	●		
Action HS-9.10: Require contractors to comply with approved stormwater pollution prevention planning practices for all projects.	●		
Action HS-9.11: Conduct routine inspections of construction sites to check for proper erosion control methods during construction activities.	●		



Action	Priority			
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-9.12: Consider revising the Water Conservation Ordinance to allow the use of artificial turf for landscaping purposes.	●			
Action HS-9.13: Coordinate a fixture exchange program to help residents increase conservation efforts.	●			
Action HS-9.14: Support educational programs that teach children ways to conserve water.	●			
Action HS-9.15: Work closely with the Valley County Water District to implement the Urban Water Management Plan, and continue to actively participate in the periodic updates to the plan.		NA	NA	NA

Appreciating and Enhancing the City's Natural Features

Action HS-10.1: Develop an Urban Greening Citywide Strategy/Urban Forest Plan that includes a citywide tree planting program. The plan should establish a canopy cover goal and a comprehensive street tree palette. In crafting the plan, consider General Plan goals, including pedestrian orientation and complete streets concepts. Species selection shall prioritize those tree types that have the ability to provide sufficient shade, reduce pollutants, produce oxygen, reduce stormwater runoff, retain moisture, minimize impact to sidewalks, have few known disease and insect pests, and acceptable fruit and flower litter. Establish tree criteria (such as minimum number of trees for street frontage) for new development and redevelopment projects, and to facilitate canopy cover on streets and parking areas.	●			
Action HS-10.2: Where appropriate, plant trees in available public right-of-way locations, per the proposed Urban Greening Strategy. Research, invest in, and manage challenges associated with planting street trees in narrow parking strips.	●			
Action HS-10.3: Consider creating an Urban Forestry Advisory Subcommittee within the Recreation and Community Services Commission.	●			
Action HS-10.4: Maintain the City's Tree City USA designation, and continue yearly celebration of Arbor Day.	●			
Action HS-10.5: Continue to enforce all ordinances pertaining to tree protection and preservation.	●			



Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-10.6: Through educational workshops, seminars, and printed products, encourage property owners, residents, and community organizations to plant and maintain trees.	●		
Action HS-10.7: Identify funding sources to provide residents with free trees to provide shade on their property and reduce energy costs in the summer.	●		
Action HS-10.8: Develop educational materials and a wayfinding system for natural areas, open space, and parks in the City.	●		
Action HS-10.9: Support efforts that increase public awareness about the benefits of connecting children and adults to nature.	●		
Action HS-10.10: As feasible, incorporate unstructured natural settings in public play areas, schools, and other learning environments.	●		
Contributing to Improved Air Quality			
Action HS-11.1: As needed, purchase new municipal fleet vehicles and equipment that are highly fuel efficient and/or use alternative fuels or electricity.	●		
Action HS-11.2: Install and maintain carbon monoxide (CO) monitors in City facilities.		●	
Action HS-11.3: Encourage business owners and residents to install CO monitors in all buildings; provide incentives such as free CO monitors.		●	
Action HS-11.4: Partner with local groups to support education on indoor air quality and pollutants.	●		
Action HS-11.5: Explore ways to take outdoor air quality measurement samples at schools and community centers. Publish results for education and to increase awareness.	●		
Action HS-11.6: Provide incentives to phase out gasoline-powered leaf blowers and lawn mowers.	●		
Action HS-11.7: Provide charging stations for electric vehicles (and other alternative power sources as they may emerge) at City facilities.	●		
Action HS-11.8: Provide incentives, such as reduced parking standards, for new developments that provide electric vehicle charging stations (and other alternative power sources as they may emerge).	●		



Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
<p>Action HS-11.9: Update as appropriate air filtration and containment standards, acknowledging that areas with high air pollutant exposure require more stringent standards. Use Code Enforcement efforts to monitor indoor air pollutants related to car and truck exhaust, especially in residential areas near freeways, major arterials, and freight routes.</p>		●	
<p>Action HS-11.10: Use available funding to provide financial assistance for the installation of high efficiency air filters in residential homes.</p>	●		
<p>Action HS-11.11: Consider requiring street trees to be planted, when necessary, anytime a residential or commercial property is sold.</p>	●		
<p>Action HS-11.12: Promote anti-idling in schools and city facilities by posting idling reduction signs in parking lots, drop-off/pick-up areas, and other vehicle areas.</p>	●		
<p>Action HS-11.13: Consider implementing an Ozone Action Days, where the city develops procedures for reducing emissions of ozone-forming compounds during ozone season. Ozone season is when the EPA forecasts elevated ozone concentrations in a region. Actions could include limiting vehicle and equipment use, rescheduling nonessential operations, practice energy conservation, and more.</p>		●	

Addressing Climate Change

<p>Action HS-12.1: Every five years, update the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory developed as part of the Energy Action Plan.</p>	●		
<p>Action HS- 12.2: Sign the Mayor’s Climate Protection Agreement.</p>	●		
<p>Action HS-12.3: Analyze and mitigate increases in greenhouse gas emissions during development project review, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.</p>		●	
<p>Action HS-12.4: Collaborate with climate science experts on local climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation to inform public policy decisions.</p>		●	

Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-12.5: Update planning and policy documents to address climate change as necessary.		●	
Good Chemistry: Environmentally Friendly Products and Practices			
Action HS-13.1: Develop and implement a municipal Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program that gives preferred status in the procurement process to environmentally preferable products (e.g., renewable, recyclable, non-toxic).		●	
Action HS-13.2: Promote the use of recycled and low-toxicity building materials in all municipal building and retrofit projects.		●	
Action HS-13.3: Educate residents and businesses on how to avoid product toxicity and use of wasteful and unrecyclable packaging. Showcase methodologies for evaluating the true cost of a product over its lifetime, and identify natural/low toxic alternatives.	●		
Action HS-13.4: Use integrated pest management techniques to delay, reduce, or eliminate dependence on the use of pesticides, herbicides, and synthetic fertilizers on municipal property.	NA	NA	NA
Parks: Places to Play and Relax			
Action HS-14.1: Focus financial resources on improving existing parks adjacent to community hubs, including schools, senior centers, and community centers.		●	
Action HS-14.2: Improve the design of existing parks through landscaping and aesthetic improvements.	●		
Action HS-14.3: Establish design, landscaping, cleanliness, maintenance, and safety guidelines for parks.	●		
Action HS-14.4: Strategically plant additional trees in parks and open space areas to provide additional shading and improve the aesthetic character of the City.	●		
Action HS-14.5: Implement capital and non-capital projects identified in the Parks Master Plan.		●	
Action HS-14.6: Continue to identify new opportunities to increase access to open spaces by creating pocket parks, greenways, and tot lots as new developments are proposed.	●		



Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Action HS-14.7:	When programming new parks and improvements to existing parks, consider installing flexible facilities that include informal natural play areas and opportunities to interact with the natural environment.	●		
Action HS-14.8:	Incorporate unstructured natural settings in public play areas, schools, and other learning environments.		●	
Action HS-14.9:	Support development of curricula that relies on hands-on experiences in natural settings.	●		
Action HS-14.10:	Promote joint-use agreements with the Baldwin Park Unified School District that allows school properties to be used during non-school hours to expand opportunities for physical activity for the broader community.	●		
Action HS-14.11:	Create pedestrian and bicycle trails to link residents to parks and open spaces.	●		
Action HS-14.12:	Develop signage and wayfinding tools for the public to navigate pedestrian and bicycle trails.	●		
Action HS-14.13:	Encourage pedestrian activity and facilitate exercise by installing hydration stations and water fountains in parks and along trails.	●		

Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Addressing Health Care Needs			
Action HS-15.1:	Continue to partner with health care providers (e.g., Kaiser Permanente, California Center for Public Health Advocacy, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health) and community-based organizations to ensure that all health care services are equitable, culturally sensitive, and offered at free or low-cost to ensure access by low-income communities of color.	●	
Action HS-15.2:	Continue to support programs that can improve public health through prevention, screening, and education about nutrition, physical activity, and substance abuse.	●	
Action HS-15.3:	Support and participate in initiatives that focus on reducing chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension by providing free or low-cost nutrition and physical activity programs.	●	
Action HS-15.4:	Continue to develop and support obesity/overweight prevention programs and public education campaigns geared towards all ages, particularly young children.	●	
Action HS-15.5:	Continue to identify and address health inequities in Baldwin Park through active monitoring of health indicators and outcomes.	●	
Action HS-15.6:	Enhance health promotion services and outreach among low-income, linguistically isolated households, immigrants, unemployed residents, and persons with lower levels of educational attainment.	●	
Action HS-15.7:	Support the efforts of federally qualified health centers or private practices to provide incentives to enroll residents of all income levels.	●	
Action HS-15.8:	Encourage public transit agencies to locate routes near healthcare and mental health facilities, and prioritize transit service to senior centers, assisted-living, hospice, and other care-provision facilities, as well as parks, community centers, and other health prevention and promotion sites.	●	
Action HS-15.9:	Provide shuttle services to health care facilities, particularly for disabled and elderly residents.	●	
Action HS-15.10:	Continue to implement and evaluate strategies developed through the Healthy Eating Active Communities (HEAC) initiative and ongoing efforts to improve the built environment for healthy eating and physical activity.	●	



Action	Priority	1	2	3
		(1-5 Years)	(5-10 Years)	(10+ Years)
Action HS-15.11: Support efforts to educate Baldwin Park residents and employers on the benefits and services offered through the Affordable Care Act and the California Healthcare Exchange.		●		
Health Education: It Starts with Our Kids				
Action HS-16.1: Continue to support the expansion of nutrition and health-based curriculum for pre-K and grades K-12.		●		
Action HS-16.2: Continue to partner with the Baldwin Park School District to establish garden plots on school grounds.		●		
Action HS-16.3: Establish cooking classes to teach healthy eating alternatives as part of the City’s Parks and Recreation Program, targeting both school-aged children and the parents of young children.		●		
Action HS-16.4: Continue to support Baldwin Park Unified School District’s efforts to establish strong nutritional standards for school lunches and snacks.		●		
Action HS-16.5: Partner with community based organizations and CCPHA to develop a public education campaign targeted towards youth to disseminate information about healthful eating habits and exercise.		●		
Action HS-16.6: Design and develop gardening classes through the Parks and Recreation program.		●		
Action HS-16.7: Continue to provide year-round physical activity programs for youth, including children ages 0-18.		●		
Action HS-16.8: Continue to support Baldwin Park Unified School District’s efforts to phase out unhealthy food in vending machines and sugar-sweetened beverages at all schools.		●		
Action HS-16.9: Continue to promote school purchase of locally produced and/or organic food, including locally sourced fruits and vegetables.		●		
Action HS-16.10: Continue to work with schools to evaluate food stands and vending machines at school events and school facilities and increase options for healthy foods, including fruit stands, while decreasing availability of unhealthy food options on school property and at school events.		●		

Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Healthy Foods: Affordable Access for All				
Action HS-17.1:	Prioritize underserved areas for new sources of healthy food outlets.	●		
Action HS-17.2:	Facilitate pedestrian and bicycle connections between neighborhoods and sources of fresh food, including grocery stores, farmers' markets, and community gardens.	●		
Action HS-17.3:	Continue the Healthy Selection campaign, providing incentives and facilitating grants or loans for small grocery or convenience stores to purchase updated equipment (e.g., refrigeration) to sell fresh foods and produce and improve access to healthy foods.	●		
Action HS-17.4:	Connect small food retailers and convenience stores to wholesale sources of healthy, local, and/or organic food.	●		
Action HS-17.5:	Restrict approvals of new liquor and convenience stores in areas with an existing high concentration of such stores.	●		
Action HS-17.6:	Create programs to attract and incentivize the private sector to build new retail sources of healthy foods in areas with a concentration of liquor stores and fast food restaurants.	●		
Action HS-17.7:	Provide incentives for residents to increase their intake of water, such as discounted or free filtration devices and providing free refillable water bottles.	●		
Action HS-17.8:	Model best practices related to promoting healthy eating habits at government offices and local schools.	●		
Action HS-17.9:	Promote government purchase of locally produced and/or organic food, including locally sourced fruits and vegetables.	●		
Action HS-17.10:	Continue to minimize unhealthy food in vending machines and promote healthy food at government offices and City-sponsored events.	●		
Action HS-17.11:	Continue to implement and enforce the Healthy Corner Market policy.	NA	NA	NA
Action HS-17.12:	Support local business owners with increasing produce variety, quality, and identification of products lower in fat, salt, and sugar through marketing (product placement and labeling).	NA	NA	NA
Action HS-17.13:	Increase enrollment in nutrition assistance programs such as SNAP, WIC, and CalFresh by educating residents about application processes and eligibility requirements.	●		



Action	Priority		
	1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Eat Local: Community Gardens and Urban Agriculture			
Action HS-18.1:	Identify and inventory potential community garden and urban farm sites on public properties, including existing parks, public easements, rights-of-way, and schoolyards.	●	
Action HS-18.2:	Establish a process through which residents can propose and adopt a site as a community garden.		●
Action HS-18.3:	Continue to promote community gardens and home gardening by offering classes such as gardening and composting through the Baldwin Park Recreation and Community Services Department, promoted especially to neighborhoods with limited access to healthy foods.	●	
Action HS-18.4:	Coordinate and create partnerships with local gardening or agricultural organizations to provide educational opportunities to Baldwin Park residents and enhance the vitality of local community gardens.	●	
Action HS-18.5:	Develop a policy to consider community gardens a component of the City's parks and recreation inventory and provide free water to crops, with the conditions that drip irrigation be used and all community gardeners be trained in water conservation.	●	
Action HS-18.6:	Revise zoning standards to permit small-scale agriculture on private properties, including front-yard food gardens.		●
Action HS-18.7:	Support a transit connector to provide better access to the Kaiser Permanente farmers' market.	●	
Action HS-18.8:	Actively recruit a farmers' market to be located in a central location in Baldwin Park.	●	
Action HS-18.9:	Revise the Zoning Code to permit Farmers' Markets in Mixed Use zones as an Accessory Use.	●	
Action HS-18.10:	Assist vendors with purchasing point of sale devices that support Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards.	●	
Action HS-18.11:	Coordinate educational efforts to advertise farmers markets and their acceptance of food benefit assistance of EBT and Market Match.	●	

Action		Priority		
		1 (1-5 Years)	2 (5-10 Years)	3 (10+ Years)
Move It! Recreation for All Life Stages				
Action HS-19.1:	Coordinate with the private and public sector to locate neighborhood retail, commercial services and recreational facilities within one-half mile of residential areas.		●	
Action HS-19.2:	Promote recreational centers and open space amenities to serve all phases of life, especially near public transit routes.		●	
Action HS-19.3:	Develop diverse walking paths in a variety of City locations, with mile markers to encourage progress and goal-setting.	●		
Action HS-19.4:	Continue to incorporate and promote physical fitness at City events.	●		
Action HS-19.5:	Continue to provide a range of affordable recreation programs that meet the needs of diverse users, including youth, seniors, special needs groups, and non-English speaking residents.	●		
Action HS-19.6:	Continue to support and provide youth programs that focus on physical activity opportunities outside of school-sponsored team sports.	●		
Action HS-19.7:	Continue to offer recreation and socializing programs for seniors.		●	
Healthy Buildings and Places: Preserving Quality of Life				
Action HS-20.1:	When new municipal facilities are constructed, endeavor to achieve building efficiency that would meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)'s Silver certification level, or an equivalent.	●		
Action HS-20.2:	Require that green building materials and techniques be used in projects financed by the City.	●		
Action HS-20.3:	Require that all new buildings and substantial rehabilitations to existing buildings adhere to the California Green Building Code.	●		
Action HS-20.4:	Continue to train and educate City employees in the latest green building practices, including the State's Green Building Code, energy audits, and green building rating systems, so that City employees may act as green building ambassadors.	●		
Action HS-20.5:	Promote roofing design and surface treatment for new non-residential structures, such as reflective roofing or light colored pavement, to reduce the heat gain associated with traditional urban development.		●	



Action	Priority	1	2	3
		(1-5 Years)	(5-10 Years)	(10+ Years)
Action HS-20.6: Establish a Green Building Information Program to provide builders and homeowners with resources and information about green building techniques, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Make this information available in print at City Hall and on the City’s website.		●		
Action HS-20.7: Continue to enforce the City’s non-smoking policy at all public parks.		●		
Action HS-20.8: Develop ordinances designed to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke through policy enforcement such as smoke-free workplaces and smoke-free areas in multi-unit housing.		●		
Action HS-20.9: Continue to disseminate information regarding mold prevention and lead-abatement programs.		●		

Provide healthy and safe housing for all residents and tenures.

Action HS-21.1: Support and promote programs that encourage the rehabilitation of substandard housing conditions.		NA	NA	NA
Action HS-21.2: Promote building code education and regulations as a means of improving unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions, focusing on trash, dumping, overcrowding, and graffiti.		NA	NA	NA
Action HS-21.3: Support the weatherization of homes through technical assistance, particularly for low-income households.		NA	NA	NA
Action HS-21.4: Continue to support the development of affordable housing for a variety of income levels located within proximity to community services and amenities.		NA	NA	NA
Action HS-21.5: Promote accessible resources and supportive resources for tenants and homeowners, including connections to landlord tenant mediation services.		NA	NA	NA
Action HS-21.6: Consider, in conjunction with new intensive development, community benefits agreements that ensure more equitable development that enables existing residents to benefit from new activity and opportunities.		NA	NA	NA